The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,900—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Case pts.		Qts.	pts.
1-12 9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-12	12-14
12-12 7-6		12-12	7-6
29-4 15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4	15-10
26-4 14-2		26-4	14-2
11-12 23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	11-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. HIMALAYA	7080	2000	J. Orman	19th Nov.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.I. CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I. TALENTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st "
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	12.0	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passes, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

16th Nov. 14th Dec.
30th Nov. 28th Dec.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 9, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

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F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	503	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,320	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 3, 1892.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 20th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 19th November, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buereh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1892. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

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URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

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Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

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THE cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite; the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the Palate. Containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol, they are specially adapted for use in India.

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GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	24 4	27 0	13 4	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	30 12	34 8	...	...
HOCHHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine	28 8	32 0	15 8	17 6
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	33 0	38 12	17 8	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	37 4	41 12	19 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	48 8	54 0	25 4	28 6
SPARKLING WINES.					
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	23 0	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	50 8	56 12	27 8	30 12
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	37 8	41 12	37 8	41 12
SUPERIOR "	Very fragrant	41 12	46 4	23 0	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	57 4	27 8	30 12

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DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

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HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

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HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
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EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
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FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
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TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 0-0 per lb.
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
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A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
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LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
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NOTICES.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

MR. G. DE BILDT has REMOVED his OFFICE to
No. 2, MEADOW STREET.

G. DE BILDT.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the BALADINA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 2nd day of November 1892 presented to the Judge in Chambers by the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before a Divisional Court of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of November 1892, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 5th Day of November 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work:—

1ST.—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Duct sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wohor River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.

The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.

2ND.—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.

3RD.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.

The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the deposit returned to them within a week of depositing same.

A further deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted, and 5 per cent. will be withheld from monthly payments for work done. The total deposit, viz., 10 per cent. will be refunded after a period of three months during which time the work will have to be maintained by the contractor.

Further information can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, Aurungabad, and Plans and Specifications can be seen in his Office.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. MARRETT,
Divisional Engineer, Western Division,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurungabad.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 70 OF 1891.

RUSTOMJEE PALLONJEE MOOLLA, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MARIA DE SOUZA, widow of MANOEL EDWARD DE SOUZA, deceased, and MICHAEL M. DE SOUZA, both of Bombay Christian, inhabitants; at present residing at No. 140, Customs Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, European Deputy Registrar, High Court, residing at Bandora............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Third Day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Rustomjee Pallonjee Moolla and of the abovenamed Defendants Maria De Souza, widow of Manoel Edward De Souza, deceased, Michael M. DeSouza and Lawrence Augustus Watkins or any of them in all those pieces of Government land or ground now standing in the name of Caitano De Mello, situate at Mazagon with the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228 and 227, admeasuring four hundred and eighty-one square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, one of which is or lately was in the occupation of Nicolas De Mello, and the other is or lately was in the occupation of Mrs. Maria Viegas, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 270 and 125, and which said premises are bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the House now or late of Manoel Edward De Souza, on the south by a public passage, and on the North by a Doiker Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of defendants' tenants and are at present in the occupation of defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th Day of September, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.........	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security......	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.		Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do.	do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do.	do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do.	do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS.
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sullaman, furniture dealer, closing his business, consisting of a very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly french-polished substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very handsome cabinets, almyras and wardrobes, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, English-made wall brackets, iron and brass bed-steads, a mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 Square pianofortes.
5 cases bentwood furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, sofas, rocking chairs, low chairs, piano stools, &c.
30 cases each 4 dozen quarts Jaffery's Beer.
85 boxes St. Julien, La Rose, St. Estephe, and Margaux.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, couch, dining table, chairs, sideboard, writing table, dressing and washhand tables, bath tub, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.
1 bay waler horse, quiet, in single and double harness.
1 new victoria on Cee spring.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable open carriage.
1 office-shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ordnance Lines, next to the Crawford Markets, the valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated and glassware and crockery, sewing Machine by Singer, safety Bicycle, Hink's lamps, carpets, pictures, garden pump, etc., the property of Mr. A. G. WARBURTON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Lower Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m. the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Harrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhai Bhasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,850 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 322, and new No. 442, and new Survey No. 1610, and bounded on the south and west by public road, and on the north and east by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD GROUND ON PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY, OPPOSITE DINSHAW PETIT MILL.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and the risk of the mortgagors, Memon Sullaman Aba and Memon Hajee Aboo Ahmed Adiakhia, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground, situate on the west side of Parel road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 566 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the properties of Sala Okha Sorabjee Dinshaw Sopareewalla, John Joseph Pereira, Hormusjee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, and Bunia Gordhundas Bhaidas, on the west by the property of Merally Dewraz, on the north by the property of Merally Dewraz, and on the south by the private passage of the ground, and which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. 767.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, below the Railway Bridge, and next to Mr. Hiramanek's bungalow, on account and at the risk of the concerned, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, chandelier, argand lamps, carpets, harmonium, pictures, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thucker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Metha and Dayabhai Hurjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1889, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 32½ square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2488, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos, 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7667, and Street Nos 206, 208, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited (In Liquidation).

N. C. Macleod, Esq............Official Liquidator.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, in one lot, in Bombay, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following property by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation:—

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the said Company in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with one large and one small bungalow and all other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Akola, in Berar, and containing by admeasurement 61,787 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Chanda woman, and partly by vacant ground, on or towards the south by vacant ground, on the east by the land used and occupied as public Government Gardens, and on the west by vacant land, and which said piece of land was demised by an indenture of lease, dated the 27th day of September, 1883, and expressed to be made between Dustoors Bomanjee Jamasjee, C.I.E., of the one part, and the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the other part.

SECONDLY.—One double flue boiler of 30 horse-power, one engine of 25 horse-power. 28 Platt Brothers' gins, 5 oil mills of Jewett patent, one screw-cutting lathe, one steam-chest, one water-heater, one donkey to feed the boiler, one exhaust tank, one English seed-cleaning machine, one English seed-crushing machine, two English litharge crushing and grinding mill, one grinding stone, one screw-jack, one English drilling machine, one lorry, weighing machine furniture, leather belting, coir rope, pulleys, shaftings, steam-pipes, steam-pumps, plants, implements, and mechanical tools, stores, coals, and all other things and effects in and about the said premises firstly described, as well as the good-will and interest of the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, No 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes and Medows Street, Fort—Dated this 20th day of October, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought or sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying or selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. ; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier; every class of shoeing is done.

THE

HOTEL DE PARIS,

AT

SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,

WILL BE OPEN

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

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VISITORS AND BOARDERS.

SPECIAL TERMS

FOR THE

WINTER SEASON.

Apply to the MANAGER.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N:
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	89
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	81
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	292
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d.
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	490
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	302½xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	[illegible]0	[illegible]500
Sassoon [illegible] Sb Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210 245
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	505xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	645
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,120w.d
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	870
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	720
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,142½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11	
China Leaf	"	25-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-0	"
Do. do. new	"	24-14	"
Australia do.	"	25-6	
Bombay do.	"	25-5	
English Sovereigns	"	16-[illegible]	
Do. Drazons	"	15-14	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	319	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Shareholders' Meeting, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; and Naderi (s), Jedda. Yesterday :—Peninsular (s), from London ; Brindisi (s), Shanghai ; and R. I. M. S. Clive, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th :—Time (s), and Nurani (s), for Calcutta ; Assyria (s). Persian Gulf ; and Assam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—R. I. M. S. Canning, for Rangoon, &c. Loodiana (s), and Sir John Hawkins (s), Calcutta Hoseinee (s), Persian Gulf ; and Pachumba (s) Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 14th instant.

A MISSING PARSEE LAD.—A Parsee, named Shapoorjee Sorabjee, living at Khetwady, gave information to the police, on Friday that his younger brother, named Cowasjee, aged twelve, was missing since last Thursday evening.

ANOTHER MISSING BOY.—Ghella Narayen, a resident of Mombadevi Road, reports that his son, Bookum, eighteen years of age, has been missing since Friday morning. When he left home he had ornaments on his person to the value of Rs. 51.

THEFTS REPORTED.—Mr. L. C. White, a resident of Crow's Nest, Malabar Hill, reported the theft from his bed-room of property, valued at Rs. 126. The police, upon inquiry, have recovered some of the property valued at Rs. 73.—Aboobakun Kamissa, living at Falkland Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 58, from a box in his room, on Friday.

THEFT OF TELEGRAPH STORES.—Mr. P. Gerard, Superintendent in charge of Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, reports the theft of a number of zinc slabs, weighing about one ton eleven hundredweights, the property of Government, valued at Rs. 418, between the 31st ult. and the 6th instant. The stores were stolen from a godown, which is always under lock and key, in charge of a muccadum.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—A Hindu mendicant, named Ballia Ramajee, aged 30, was found by the police lying on the Grant Road, on the 5th instant. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. Two days afterwards the mendicant made his escape from the hospital, and on the 10th intant he was found lying dead in Pakhmoda Street. On the Coroner being informed the body was ordered to be disposed of.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at Mazagon, on the body of Anandi, a widow, aged 45, living in the compound of the Mankashaslal temple, Mazagon. Deceased, who was addicted to drink, was seen quite drunk yesterday morning in her room, and her body was recovered from a well in the compound of the temple later on. A verdict of suicidal death, while under the influence of liquor, was recorded.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—An old Parsi gentleman has put aside the sum of rupees one lakh and fifty thousand in trust, with the view of affording such help to poor Parsis and others as to the trustees appointed for the purpose might appear best suited from the interest of the trust-property. The manner in which the interest and rents of the properties in trust are to be distributed is specifically indicated by the donor, and it is directed that the accounts of the disposal of the money should be published every five years.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening commencing at 5-45 :—

Wedding March from Euryanthe		Weber.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Quintett	The Sorcerer	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Immortellen	Gungl.
Selection	Die Fledermauss	John Strauss.
Galop	The Harum Scarum	James Cossidy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dustor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Kushna Raghoo was placed by Inspector Hurst, charged at the instance of Abdool Karim Mahomed Ali, a cloth merchant, having his place of business in Dadur, with the theft of a white coat and three pieces of new cloth. About two months ago accused had been dismissed from complainant's service, since which time he took up work with his (complainant's) brother, who has a [illegible]dyeing cloth Dhobie Talao. In consequence of some info[illegible]rmation his brother gave him complainant communic[illegible]ated with the police and the accused was arrested. [illegible] Accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' ri[illegible]gorous imprisonment.

A HINDU [illegible] FESTIVAL.—The Chaturmos Samapti Kirtane ceremony [illegible]at the Shree Murlidhar Thacordwoor temple belonging [illegible]to Atmaramjee Keshowrao Bhandare, commenced las[illegible]t Thursday and was concluded on Saturday last. The le[illegible]arned preacher Ved Shastra Sampun Haridass Raojee Bava[illegible], Jagonath Bava, Thacordass Savstan Targoo based his se[illegible]rmon on *Karm*, taking for his text similar shloks fro[illegible]m Bhagvat Gitta, Shreemut Moba Bhagvat, Dynans Sh[illegible]wari, Tookaram, &c. The *Cirtau* was performed to the [illegible] accompaniment of two harmoniums and other instru[illegible]mental music. The melodies and superior singing of t[illegible]he preacher and his brother, R. R. Vinayaekrao, at[illegible]tracted several European and Parsi gentlemen, who [illegible]walked to the compound of the temple to hear it. There [illegible]was a large concourse of Hindu gentlemen on the occ[illegible]asion, among whom were many leading gentlemen [illegible] of several castes. Rich presents of shawls, and other [illegible] clothing, silver pots, and money were made by ma[illegible]ny present to the Bava.

H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S BOUNTIES.

HIS HIGH[illegible]NESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR has remitted large sums of lan[illegible]d revenue in honour of the birth-day of Prince Tuk[illegible]oji Rao the heir-apparent, and has sent a dress of h[illegible]onour, worth about Rs. 300, to Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, [illegible] in appreciation of his good services to the State, appoi[illegible]nting him to the post of Police Commissioner, and [illegible]entrusting him, in addition, with the duties of his Secre[illegible]tary for the organization of the Imperial Defence Co[illegible]rps. His Highness has also appointed a special com[illegible]missioner to draw up a report and frame rules for g[illegible]ranting further remissions to the ryots. The counci[illegible]llors entrusted with this most important duty are Ra[illegible]o Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, the Minister, and Rao Sahebs[illegible] Nanakchand, Gupte, and Balvant Padurang Vagle.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOO[illegible] competition was held at Colaba on Saturday last, whe[illegible]n a fairly good number were present. It is expected[illegible] the Coorla Range will shortly be ready. The work wa[illegible]s considerably delayed owing to the very heavy rain a [illegible]fortnight since, but is now proceeding satisfactorily. The following are the scores :—

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt-Instr[illegible]			
Corpl G F [illegible] J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	31	26	57*
Sergt A P[illegible] Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25	28	53*
Guny-Inst[illegible]terson, G I P Ry Vols	22	30	52†
Corpl H W[illegible] J Bedford, Royal Navy	25	27	52‡
Gunr C H [illegible] Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	27	23	50
Vol W Ma[illegible] Butler, Bo Vol Artlry	20	28	48
Corpl A C[illegible]okeson, B B & C I Ry Vols	29	19	48
Corpl R W[illegible] Scott, G I P Ry Vols	24	23	47
Ar-Sergt W[illegible] Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	26	21	47
Gunr A B[illegible] W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	26	21	47
Capt A Ki[illegible]nd, Bo Vol Artlry	23	21	44
Mr A Gree[illegible]ng, G I P Ry Vols	19	23	42
Vol H Row[illegible]ning, Royal Navy	23	18	41
Cr-Sergt C[illegible] Bo Vol Rifles	20	20	40
Vol A J He[illegible]Merroney, B B & C I Ry Vols	21	18	39
Mr W Mas[illegible]rbert, G I P Ry Vols	15	21	36
Mr J Swinc[illegible]ey, Bo Rifle Club	21	15	36
[illegible]lin, Bo Rifle Club	24	8	32

* Handi[illegible]capped 8 points.
† Winne[illegible] of 1st Spoon.
‡ Winner[illegible] of 2nd Spoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH compa[illegible]nies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery paraded at the A[illegible]pollo Bunder on Saturday evening, and proceeded by ste[illegible]am launch to Pilot Bunder, from whence they marched[illegible] to Colaba North Fort for drill on the 10-inch R. M[illegible] L. guns. Two detachments were formed under Serge[illegible]nts Marsland and Hyde, and after an hour's drill th[illegible]e men marched back to Pilot Bunder, and proceeded bac[illegible]k to the Bunder by launch, where they were dismissed[illegible] Lieutenants H. W. Barrow, L. Penny, and L. J. Rober[illegible]tson were the officers on parade.

MR. STEPHEN[illegible], Lecturer on Indian History at Cambridge, who[illegible]se life in Albuerque we reviewed, has succeeded [illegible] Mr. William Digby as editor of *India*.

DISPUTE REGARDING RAILWAY PLATFORM PASSES.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kesowjee Ludha and his father Ludha Bhojraj, were charged with obstructing in the execution of his duty Joseph Francis, a ticket-collector of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at the Musjid station, on Friday last. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The statement of Joseph Francis was to the effect that, on the arrival of the Jubbulpore down train at Musjid station, he saw a number of persons on the platform without tickets, and "excessed" them half-an-anna each for being present there without platform tickets. The first defendant had bought five platform tickets from the coaching office, one for himself and another for his servants, and he demanded a refund of the money for the other three tickets. He was referred by the complainant to the coaching clerk or to the General Traffic Manager. The first defendant persisted on getting the refund from the money the complainant had in his open hand, and made a rush at him, when the complainant pushed him aside to prevent him from snatching the money. The first defendant thereupon caught him by the throat, while the second pulled him by his coat, and assaulted him. Another ticket-collector came to the rescue of the complainant and released him, while a railway policeman took the second defendant into custody.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Kapadia contended on behalf of the defendants that no case whatever had been made out to show that the complainant was obstructed in the execution of his duty. There was a great crowd on the platform at the time, and as the second defendant was behind his back it was impossible for the complainant to have observed him assaulting him at the time the first defendant held him by the throat. It was improbable that the complainant kept the money in the palm of his hand for five minutes, as he stated he did. The most likely thing was that, in the scuffle, the whole of it would have fallen to the ground. There was no doubt there was a good deal of hustling and jostling in the crowd, and the complainant had evidently drawn upon his imagination in describing the particulars. The second defendant had interfered only to protect his son, the first defendant, from rough treatment.

The magistrate altered the charge of "obstructing a railway servant" to one of disorderly behaviour. His Worship, in disposing of the case, expressed his disapproval of the system of collecting money from persons present on the railway platform without adequate means of checking the collections, either by book entries or the issue of cheques or tickets. The first defendant was perfectly justified in asking for the refund of his money in respect of three of the passes which remained unused; but he ought to have desisted when he was referred to the coaching clerk or the General Traffic Manager. The complainant spoke in Hindustani, and it was possible he did not make himself clearly understood in that language. If an attempt was made to snatch the money from his hand, the complainant was quite justified in pushing the defendant aside. It would have been better if the complainant had called a policeman at the time and given the first defendant in custody instead of continuing the quarrel. The first defendant very likely lost his temper at seeing the policeman called in eventually, and had a scuffle with the complainant. The anxiety of the second defendant for his son might have drawn the old man in the wrangle, and it was probable he tried to pull the complainant off his son. The first defendant was convicted and fined five rupees, while the second was discharged.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,59,400, for the construction of a first-class Ordnance Depot at Fort Dufferin. The work is to be put in hand at once.

THE 22nd Company, Eastern Division, R. A., left Secunderabad for Mhow on the 8th instant, and the No. 13 Western Company, Western Division, R. A., left Mhow for Secunderabad, in relief, on the same date.

CAPTAIN F. B. MEIN, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Brigade-Major of the Kajuri Kach Force, in place of Captain A. A. Johnstone, who is to be employed on special duty in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

THE Government of India has at last given way in the matter of allowing medical officers of the rank of Lieutenant and Captain the sum of Rs. 3 per day while travelling by rail on duty in medical charge of detached parties of British troops.

THE rule in the pay Code which requires medical officers to pass in the Hindustani language before they can be appointed to the medical charge of regiments is again in force. Owing to a paucity of medical officers during the conquest of Burma the rule was temporarily suspended.

THE following is a complete list of the Sandhurst Cadets and Militia Subalterns who are eligible for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps under the old regulations, although not actually commissioned before the 1st September 1892 :—

Cadets who left Sandhurst in December 1891—Forbes, J. S., candidate for Cavalry ; Shuttleworth, A. C., candidate for Infantry. Walter, C., candidate for Infantry ; Brooke, E.W., candidate for King's Royal Rifle Corps. ; Crum, F. M., candidate for King's Royal Rifle Corps.; Street, A., candidate for West India Regiment ; Davis, W. W., candidate for West India Regiment. Pomeroy, E. J., candidate for West India Regiment ; Margesson, J. F. C., candidate for West India Regiment; Duffy, G. A., candidate for West India Regiment ; Steele, G. F., appointed to 1st Dragoons, September 1892 ; Brown, H. R., appointed to Cameron Highlanders, September 1892 ; Trevor, H. E., appointed to Yorkshire Light Infantry, September 1892 ; Gib, H. A., appointed to North Lancashire Regiment, September 1892 ; and Badcock, G. H., appointed to Yorkshire Light Infantry, September 1892. Militia Candidates who passed in March 1892—Whitaker, A. M., 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment ; Godfrey-Faussett, F., 4th Battalion Leinster Regiment ; Osborn, P. B., 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment ; Stewart, A. F., 1st Royal Jersey Light Infantry ; Martin, F., 3rd Royal Guernsey Light Infantry ; Ash, W. C. C., 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment ; Prowse, C. B., 3rd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry ; Mack, J. C., 4th Bottalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment ; Christopher, C. D., 3rd Battalion Border Regiment ; Savile, A. R. C., 3rd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment ; Todd, C. C., 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles ; Lean, A. I., Northumberlaud Artillery ; Keene, C. W., 2nd Royal Jersey Light Infantry ; Toke, R. T., 4th Battalion Devonshire Regiment ; Hunter-Weston, R. H., 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment ; Mowbray, B. C., 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles ; Newall, F. G., 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles. ; Wodehouse, E. C. F., 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment ; Ames, A. G., 3rd Royal Jersey Light Infantry ; Griffin, R. C., Sussex Artillery ; Faunce, A. de L., 3rd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment ; Hastings C. M., 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment ; Marriott-Dodington, W., Sussex Artillery ; Miscroft, J., 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry ; Leigh, B. C., Pembroke Artillery ; Parker, G. H., Waterford Artillery ; Gaskell, T. K., Suffolk Artillery ; Cooper, W. H., 3rd Battalion Liverpool Regiment ; Weston, C., Antrim Artillery ; Shewan, H. McK., 3rd Royal Guernsey Light Intantry ; Armstrong, E., 4th Battalion Highland Light Infnatry ; Harden, H. S. S., 3rd Battalion South Wales Borderers ; Connel, C. F., 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers ; Stacpoole, G. W. R., Clare Artillery ; Flower, O. S., 4th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment ; McGill, H. R., 1st Royal Jersery Light Infantry ; White, W. H., Wicklow Artillery ; Walker, F. H., 3rd Battalion South Wales Borderers ; Mugliston, W. L., Wicklow Artillery ; Pringle, C. H., 4th Battalion Durham Light Infantry ; Collison, C. S., 4th Battalion Manchester Regiment ; Nicholson, A. K., 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders ; Paget, J. B., 3rd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment ; Phibbs, W. G. B., 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Furiliers ; Johnson, F. S. B., 3rd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

OFFICERS of the Army Service Corps will in future be required before promotion to pass a qualifying examination in a number of subjects about which many of them have hitherto had but a very vague knowledge. Subalterns before promotion will have to pass in—1, Accounts for supplies, barracks, and company ; correspondence and constracts. 2, Judging cattle and supplies on every description. 3, The duties of an Army Service Corps officer in charge of a sub-district. 4, Interior economy of a company of the Army Service Corps in quarters, on the line of march, and in the field. 5, The care and management of horses in stables ; construction and carrying capacity of military transport vehicles ; pack animals and their uses. 6, Embarcation and disembarkation of men, and their duties on boardship ; embarkation and disembarkation of animals. 7, Conveys, their formation and defence. 8, Duties of a brigade supply and transport officer in time of war. The examination for the rank of major will be in—1, Organisation of the lines of communication of an Army Corps in the field. 2, Method of obtaining supplies and transport in war. Formation and working of depots in war. 3, Organisation of different kinds of transport in war. Formulation of schemes for supply and transport of bodies of troops operating in the field from a fixed base. 5, General duties of a staff officer administering supply, transport, and barrack duties at home.

GOA NEWS.

THE elections of the deputies are not yet completed. The final result will be known about the 15th instant. Both parties claim a victory in Ilhas and Bardez. Mr. Joaquim Arez will most probably have a majority in Ilhas, and Mr. C. R. da Costa at Bardez. The system of election is rotten to the core. Troops have been despatched to Pomburpa and Revora, but fortunately no collision has taken place except here and there scuffles in which a few blows have been exchanged.

Cholera has broken out at Quepem, where eight fatal cases occurred. The administration of the district, besides taking other measures, has placed a sanitary cordon on duty to avoid the spread of the epidemic. The *Boletim Official* publishes the list of voters in the different circles : Ilhas, 6,290 ; Bardez, 27,884 ; Salsette, 25,806 ; Pernem, 13,120 ; Sanquelim, 784 ; Ponda, 11,048 ; Sanguem, 6,083 ; Quepem, 1,825 ; and Canacona, 2,841. In the election of the Municipal Corporation, which is to take place in course of the current month, General Daniel Pestana has been named as president, and Mr. Joao Sampayo de Mello, as vice president. Grand Cross of the Order of St. Bento d'Aviz has been conferred upon his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa.

The Mixed Committee appointed to settle the claims of the salt pans proprietors, could not finish their labour owing to the late heavy rains, which kept flooded the salt pans, and it was not possible to assess the damage. Accordingly, the Committee proposed to take up the work at Damaun, when they arrived on 31st October. The Committee is composed of Chief Justice Mr. Pocas Folcao, president, Colonel Sucpio and Mr. Bernardo Lorena on the Portuguese side, and Major Oliver and Mr. W. W. Drew on the side of the British Government. The Goa members left Bombay for Goa on the 5th and and 6th instant.

The approximate earnings of the W. I. P. Railway Company amounted for the week ending 22nd October to Rs. 262 per mile against Rs. 115 in the corresponding period last year.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. INDIGO CROP.

THE final forecast of the indigo crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh is as follows :—

Area.—The total area under indigo crop recorded by the Patwaris at the time of their April tour was 1,55,653 against 2,01,260 acres, recorded last year and the area, returned by the Canal Department as receiving Canal Water up to the end of August, 1892, was 1,46,115 against 1,86,231 acres returned in the preceding year. As in the preceding year the autumn rains commenced late, and were heavy and continuous at the beginning, the Asarhi sowings were therefore small. The zamindars in their final bulletins estimate the total indigo area for 1893 at 1,80,000 acres which is 25 per cent. less than the last year's area as estimated by them.

Condition.—The plants are reported to have suffered to some extent from continuous rainfall in several districts, but the average yield of dye was much better than it was last year. Taking 100 to denote a full average condition, the condition of the present crop as given by the zamindars in their final bulletins stands as follows :—

	Condition.
Gangetic Doab	66
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions	75
Rohilkhand and Oudh	75

Outturn.—In previous years ¾ of a factory maund was accepted as the full average outturn of dye per acre, and 10 per cent. of the total area was taken as set apart for seed. This year the high prices which factory owners paid for the plant, induced the cultivators to reserve hardly more than 5 per cent. of the indigo crop for seed. Adopting, therefore, the standard of average produce adopted in previous years and allowing only 5 per cent. as the area reserved for seed, the total outturn of dye in the present year amounts to 29,000 factory maunds which is about 2,000 maunds less than that estimated last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Sir John Hawkins, 1,670 tons, Captain J Godfree, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, Captain G F Withers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and Co's steam-ship Shanghai, 2,044 tons, Capt V W Hall, arrived in harbour on Friday last from London (16th October), with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Bart and Mr Dickson as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Persain Gulf, with a general cargo and Mr. Abdool Hosein Hajee Fenel Abedin as a cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Dougal and three deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Woodburn, Surg-Maj-Genl W R Rice, C S I, Surg-Maj and Mrs Maunsell, Lt J C Perkins, Mr and Mrs Dayaram Godoomull, Dr and Mrs E S Bharucha and 75 deck.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain W Chandler, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Madras, with Lieut A C Edwards, Oxford L I, Surg-Capt D D Shanahan, A M S, three children of Capt and Qr-Mr Conway, Duke of Cornwall's L I, as cabin passengers, 5 European details and 4 followers.

THE B I S N Co's Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs L O'Callaghan, Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mr Landon, Mr and Mrs Douglas Watson, Two Misses Burrows, Mr G S P Pearson, Surg-Capt Hudson, Mr J Hamilton, Revd Vaz, and 30 deck.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain E R Shopland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with the following passengers :—Lieut and Mrs Halland Pryor, Comt Dept, Lt Thounall, Ms Staff Corps, Surgn-Capt Trask, I M S, Revd Haslope, Capt Walsh, 6 Europeans and 30 native details. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda (31st October) via Hoodeida and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs McAllister and infant, Mrs J Rowack, Master L Bowack, Surg McDowall, Lieutenant-Colonel R Gavino, Mr Hajee Mahomed Yoosef Khan and 4 ladies and 32 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Friday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 150 horses, 72 cases opium and the following passengers :—Capt J Maunsell, R A, Shaik Moosa bin Halifa, Mr Sulliman bin Yacoob, Mr Youseff Adwani, Mr R Burder, Mr Ahmed Khatiat, Mr. and Mrs Mogel Sadoo, 8 native gentlemen, Mr Duarte, Miss Butler and 57 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain D Roche, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (22nd October) via Hongkong, Shingapore, Penang and Colombo, with H M's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr D Bhesania, Mr Karanjia, Mr C Kareka and Mr W R Sharp. From Sydney—Major M Nesbitt. From Melbourne—Dr Hoysted. From Adelaide—Mr Mitchell. From K G Sound—Mr J Saunders, From Colombo—Mr P G Messent, Mr A D Maclean Mr Kershaw, Mr Jaffer Ally, Mr Sulrew, Lieutenant A W Hewitson, Mr G Stewart, Mr W Beatie, Mr Pratt and 8 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Monroe	1436	Jones	B	F Muir & Co.
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
" Braunfels	1923	Taree	E	Glade & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Barron	F	Hajee Cassum Joosub
" Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	K	K Nixon & Co.
" Swordsman	719	Nacoda	P	V Ebram & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
" Kaveri	do.	do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
" Malwa	1697	Preston	5	P & O Co
" Shanghai	2044	Hall	6	P & O Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindell	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

MERRWETHER DRY DOCK
(Monday, 14th November.)

S.S. Bisagno ... 2203 tons ... Bacarini ... F Branchi.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 10.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, Oct 31.
13	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, Oct 21.
	Brindisi (s)	Rochie	Shanghai, Oct 22.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Shopland	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Time (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
	Assyria (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Assam (s)	Creery	Aden.
13	R. I. M. S. Canning	Chandler	Rangoon, &c.
	Loodiana (s)	Withers	Calcutta, &c.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Sir J. Hawkins (s)	Godfree	Calcutta.

The steamer Chupra entered for loading on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Himalaya (s), 3597, Orman	Thibet, 1665, Wibmer
Skerryvore (s), 2200, Chandler	Venetia (s), 1551
Hispania (s), 2213, Abrey	Verona (s), 1876, Seymour
Braunfels (s), 1976, Taree	Harrington 575, McDougall
R Rubattino (s), 3044, Merello	Towy, 203, Jones
Glantivy (s), 1922, Francis	William Manson, 366, Kindred
Blue Cross (s), 1959, Smith	M Branch (s), 1735, Anderson
Queen of India (s), 2414, Mathias	Bidston Hill, 2434, Jones
W Branch (s), 2148, Ritson	Sir John Hawkins (s), 1670, Godfree
Bisagno (s), 1499, Baccarini	Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck	Clan Monroe (s), 1437, Jones
Java (s), 2734, Bason	Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Phillips
Lombardy (s), 1571, Cole	Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Malwa (s), 1694, Preston	Mayfield (s), 1725, Murray
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard	Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Boadicea	I M S Tennasserim, Hewett
R I M S Canning, Chandler	R I M S Assaye, Langdon
I M S Dalhousie, Black	R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
8	Huzara s	Rickford	Bombay, Oct 13.
	Nawab s	Mathewson	Bombay, Oct 23.
9	Purnea s	England	Singapore, Oct 26.
	Melpomene s	Grisogono	Trieste, Oct 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8.—Steamer Loango.
Nov. 9.—Steamers Rewa, Wanderer and Madura ; ship County of Roxburgh ; and barque Normandie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—201 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 43 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 1,718 cwts bones, Esmall Purdina ; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, T Jamnadass ; 5,000 cwts wheat and 9,000 cwts jowaree, Ralli Brothers ; 1,248 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 40 bales wool, Mooljee Jackersee ; 100 bales wool, B Fukeerchand ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,300 cwts wheat, Poonja Jeram ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,002 cwts mustard seed, 300 cwts, metheyseed, 1,000 cwts mussor and 640 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 cases indigo, Ghella Cullianjee ; 600 cwts myrabollams, M Lalljee ; 6,000 cwts bone-meal, F M Rahimbhoy ; 750 cwts linseed, Nupoo Nensel and Co ; 750 cwts myrabollams, Aladin M Dama ; 405 cwts myrabollams, Vealjee Madhowjee ; 500 bales cotton waste and 25 bales cotton ropes, P Heerjee and Co ; 619 bales cotton fly, T Jewraj ; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, J Vurdhman and Co ; 200 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee ; 420 bales cotton fly, 10 bales twist waste, 20 bales cotton waste and 10 bales cotton ropes, H E Bode and Sons ; 67 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co ; 153 bales wool, P Dayal, 1,000 cwts myrabollams, T Morrison and Co ; 309 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

Hispania s—63 bales wool, Ibjee Sewjee ; 22 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 barrels condiments, H Maneckjee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Himalya s—131 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Ludabhoy Dewjee ; 9 cwts mother-of-pearl shell and 5 cwts peacock feathers, K Shuriff and Co ; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 120 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Fuckeerbhoy ; 110 cwts fishmaws, C Tarmahomed ; 240 cwts gums, H Virdal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Skerryvore s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 52 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy ; 2,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—210 cwts groundnut seed, R Kaderbhoy ; 12 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—5 cases woollen carpets, John Fleming and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Glentivy s—2,009 cwts rapeseed and 7,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shanghai s—75 bales twist, E Nordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 57 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, R Fazal ; 83¾ cwts sharkfins, E Parpia ; 82 cwts cloves, M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 14 cwts peacock feathers and 35 cwts angoor, D Khuttow ; 45 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills and Co ; 300 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co ; 93 cwts cloves and 4 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Esoo ; 2 cases Cambay stones, A C Essmalljee ; 32 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 92 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 73 cases opium, P and O Co ; 41 cwts bysabole, 4 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, M Framjee ; 175 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 44 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Bisagno s—16 cwts aloes and fishmaws, Quan Lun Esoo ; 87 cwts raisins, 22 cwts fennel seed, 15 cwts clovers, 17 cwts aloes and 2 cwts peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching.

Java s—140 bales twist, Framjee Hormasjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai s—408 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sand and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Union Mill's ; 40 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Malwa s—275 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai s—30 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 73 bales cotton and 100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.

Java s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shanghai s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For consent decree.

322-92—Janardhen and A—Fakir Luxmon vs Ramchandra Anna—K J Mantri.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

142-92—Payne, G and S—Baijibai and others vs Amtubai and others—Thakurdas D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

338-92—Tyabjee D and J—Jamnadas Mathurdas vs Saligram Chagumull.
473-92—Payne G and S—The Netherland India Sea and Fire Insurance Company vs Jonn Henry Tod and another.
476-92—H S Dikshit—Atmaram Dhondoo Arrokar vs Rama Waghojee Jowli and another.
480-92—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Halimbai vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Relaman and others.
483-92—In person—Saleh Mahomed Khan Mahomed vs Rahimabai and others.
484-92—H S Dikshit—Caroline Clementson vs Joseph Samuel Clementson and another.
490-92—Payne, G and S—The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company vs John Henry Tod and another.
497-92—Tyabjee D and J—Huriram Veerjee vs Dhirbai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

657—91—Brown and M—Kesserbai vs Laljee Doongersey and others—Roug ton and B—(Part heard.)
483-91—J C Cama—Vullijee Moosajee vs Bhomajee Sivaji—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.
393-91—E Wilkin—Jussa Nowla vs Balkrishna Babooljee and others—Khunderao Morojee—(Part heard.)
610-90—Payne, G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishanker and K.
323-91—In person—Thackerdas Baliramdas Bawa vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa—Tyabjee, D and J.
53-92—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee v Haridas Korejee—Edgelow and G.
102-92—Framjee and Moos—Raghoonath Vinayek Pandit vs Haridas Korejee—Payne, G and S.
522-91—Wilkin—Mohamlalbhai Maganbhai vs Lukhmichund Panalal—Tyabjee D and J.
627-91—Tyabjee D and J—Lukhmichund Panalal vs Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai—E Wilkin.
263 91—Bicknell and M—Julubai alias Jeevanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and another.
346-91—Ardesir H and D—Byramjee Jijibhoy vs Juloobai and another—Bicknell and M.
202-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas vs Babool Juggonnath—Tyabjee D and J.
203-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Sumsoodin Mahomed Chegley—Tyabjee, D and J.
208-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Vincent de Souza—Tyabjee D and J.
209-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and another vs Hoosein Abdoola Mapla Malbari—Tyabjee D and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.

Suits for hearing and final disposol.
Postponed Long Causes.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R and K, (Part heard.)
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee R and K Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.
89-87—Payne G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

86-92—Payne G and S—Jetha Ratna and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Chalk, W and S.
290-92—Chalk, W and S—The North Queensland Insurance Co, Ld and others vs The General Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
282-92—Khunderao and M—Moroba Ramchandra Pay vs Ganasham Nilkant Nadkharni—Chitnis, M and M.

For directions on Commissioner's Report.

349-84—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdstar and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and others—Payne G and S, E and G and Craigie L and O.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

309-90—K D Shroff—Dawood Durveshghanchee vs Vullubdass Purshotumdass—Little, S N and B.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.
Badcock, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from Simla.

NOVEMBER 12.
Edwardes, 2nd Lt, 2nd Oxford L I, on duty, from Deolali.
Perkins, Lt, Bo, Educational Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Hudson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.
Cotton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 11.
East, Major-Genl, Ms Staff, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Broadbent, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Simla.

NOVEMBER 12.
Even, Capt, Bo, 3rd Baluchis, on duty, to Karachi.
Von Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 13.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Edwardes, 2nd Lt, 2nd Oxford L I, on duty, to Rangoon.
Shanahan, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Rangoon.
Hay, Lt, 7th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Sambalpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th November 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 7 a.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant, and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 283 Gunner H. A. Evans.

3. Saturday's Parade will be notified hereafter.

By order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 14th November 1892.

1 On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. Extracts from General Orders :—

No. 559—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Honorary Captain and Paymaster and Quarter-Master A F Soundy resigns the appointment of Honorary Quarter-Master, Lieutenant J. P. Cornforth to be Honorary Quarter-Master, vice Soundy resigned.

No. 568, Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain R A Willis resigns his commission.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 There will be practice for Mounted Contests at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 15th Instant, from 7 a.m.

2 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday, the 17th instant, from 7 a.m.

3. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12th OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·111	W	4	82·1	56·1	46	...	...	..
Agra	30·144	N W	5	84·6	54·6	48	..	..	..
Cawnpore	30·118	W	4	84·0	55·0	48	..	0·09	..
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·147	Calm	2	87·4	60·2	13	...	...	–0·02
Jacobabad	30·130	Calm	1	87·5	47·6	41	..	..	..
Karachi	30·150	E N E	11	90·0	59·5	48	..	..	..
Jeypore	30·169	N N W	4	85·1	52·2	56	..	0·02	–1·88
Ajmere	30·211	Calm	2	84·2	48·3	61	..	..	–0·05
Deesa	30·151	E	7	90·7	55·9	39	..	..	–0·06
Bhuj	30·122	Calm	5	88·4	60·4	67	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·125	E N E	5	88·9	56·0	57	..	..	–0·35
Veraval	30·100	Calm	8	92·1	62·8	45	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·180	N E	5	83·3	50·9	51	..	..	–0·09
Indore	30·163	N	2	82·5	49·1	43	..	0·50	+0·36
Saugor	30·167	Calm	1	83·3	50·4	51	..	..	–0·17
Jubbulpore	30·195	S S E	1	81·5	48·9	78	..	..	–0·13
Hoshangabad	30·185	E	2	82·8	53·7	77	..	0·34	+0·23
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·152	N	4	83·3	57·3	56	..	..	–0·47
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·154	Calm	3	84·0	53·6	68	..	..	–0·42
Surat	30·109	E	F	90·1	58·0	57	..	..	–0·18
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	30·100	E N E	11	86·8	71·4	63	..	0·67	+0·11
Poona	30·164	Calm	6	79·6	52·4	75	..	0·34	–0·49
Sholapur	30·121	E N E	9	84·7	58·1	41	..	0·68	–0·10
Ratnagiri	30·061	Calm	6	89·4	62·9	60	..	0·41	–0·03
Belgaum	30·076	Calm	1	77·3	55·4	38	..	0·30	–1·43
Goa	30·056	S E	8	85·1	67·3	71	..	2·44	..
Karwar	30·035	N E	4	85·2	64·5	80	..	1·43	–1·09
Mangalore	30·035	E N E	3	88·3	68·9	68	..	4·25	+1·79
Calicut	30·025	E N E	8	87·7	73·1	76	..	3·53	–0·51
Cochin	30·038	Calm	M	87·2	74·7	86	..	3·49	–1·20
Bangalore	30·139	N E	3	77·2	56·4	65	..	0·56	–2·04
Secunderabad	30·123	E N E	5	81·6	56·6	48	..	1·79	+0·40
Masulipatam	30·082	N	5	83·5	66·2	72	..	0·31	–4·75
Bellary	30·136	Calm.	3	82·9	57·1	71	..	0·25	–1·13
Cuddapah	30·114	N E	5	86·0	62·4	60	..	0·38	–2·26
Madras	30·061	N W	12	87·2	78·6	71	..	0·10	–7·98
Coimbatore	30·062	E	6	93·5	73·3	74	..	..	–2·32
Trichinopoly	30·056	N N W	4	88·0	70·9	70	..	1·29	–1·29
Negapatam	30·016	W N W	12	83·9	72·7	92	...	2·40	–5·55
Colombo	29·988	E	5	84·5	72·0	8[illegible]	0·87	2·42	–3·54

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest along the Coast from Mangalore southwards as far round as Negapatam. Winds are fairly normal and have been moderate to fresh at Sholapur, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and 8 at Negapatam. The day and night temparature variations show that the temperature is below the normal in several places. The highest thempratur in the shade was 93° at Coimbatore and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad and Ajmere. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are overcast at Trichinopoly and Negapatam and partially clouded at Madras, Coimbatore, Bellary, Cochin, Sholapur, and Karwar. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations since yesterdoy. Strongly marked cold weather conditions prevail also eveywhere, and the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled. In the neighbourhood of Negapatam, the weather is still cloudy and damp and rain is probable there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·981
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	62·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·556
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·6
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, NW, NNW, N, ESE,
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	262

* From midnight to midnight.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1892-93 up to 7th November are as follows :—

In the month of September 1892.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	13,15,951	78,98,881	92,14,832
Exports	71,04,755	24,35,399	95,40,152
Net Imports	–57,88,804	54,63,482	–*3,25,324

To the end of the month of September 1892.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	86,45,011	7,63,18,366	8,49,63,377
Exports	3,11,01,422	1,50,65,128	4,61,66,550
Net Imports	–2,24,56,411	6,12,53,238	3,87,96,827

* Owing to large exports to the United Kingdom from Bombay (Rs. 57,23,150).

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1892-93 :—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September 1892	11,25,581	93,14,228	1,04,39,809
To the end of the month of September, 1892 (Progressive)	1,74,26,320	4,60,96,739	6,35,23,059

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of September 1892	28,00,013	93,00,024	1,21,00,034
To the end of the month of September, 1892 (Progressive)	1,88,99,526	4,53,66,140	6,42,65,666

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cur Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVE PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for 'Xmas Presents, &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

SHORT-HAND WRITER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, good SHORT-HAND WRITER for a Solicitor's Office, Calcutta. Applicants can send Testimonials, specimen handwriting and salary required to ORR, and Co., 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PALI HILL, BANDORA.—To LET, BUNGALOW, entirely open to Westerly Sea Breeze, with the use of fresh water from well. Apply to HORMUSJEE, care of Mr. Chalk, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE FINISHING FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES (Conversational and Literary) will be REFORMED on MONDAY, the 21st inst.—O. S. PEDRAZA, Albert Building.

WHY not buy one box of MOTIWALA'S PILE Specific costing only 8 As., which cures Blind or Bleeding Piles in a few days. For certificates of cures. Apply to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly experienced in all departments of Mercantile business, presently Managing Secretary of a Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, is open for an engagement. Highest references. Address "SCOTCHMAN, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V., care of this Paper.

WANTED, a MASTER for the Port Trustees' Tug "Princess." Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications to be made in writing to the PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

RECEIVED Symphonia Organs, with 3 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!! Fifty times more Nourishing than Extract of Meat or Beef Tea. May also be used on Toast as Paste. Invaluable in the Kitchen for enriching Gravies, Soups, and Dishes.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Sole Agents.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the best situated, commanding extensive views. No Low-Pitched Rooms as found elsewhere; nor near Native Hotels and Bazaars.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
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FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.
C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10....	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12....	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

I.
Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately, E. E.
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.
My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.
Yours affectionately, E. E.

IV.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage ... a.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

AN improvement, though only to the extent of 1-16d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅝d.; four per cent. Rupee Securities having also advanced 3-16 per cent., to £65½; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 84⅞ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent, to 4·86½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 381,000 ounces of Silver at 84·90 to 85 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 99¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered. Three extra lakhs of Indian Council Bills on Bombay, and one lakh in Madras were allotted at 1s. 2 15-16d., which show an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight however, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay consisted of £40,000 to this port and £20,000 to Calcutta—all Silver. Paris quotations were unchanged.

To-day, a further advance of ⅛d. took place in the value of Silver in London, at 39d. per oz.; but in New York it has declined ⅛ cent., to 84¾ cents, with exchange unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,110,000 quarters, or 30,000 bales more than the previous Friday's estimate.

A further advance of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 13-16d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 9·64d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 51-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach and Dhollera; all grades and descriptions of Oomrawuttee, and "Good" Hingunghat advanced 1-16 per lb.; while Bengals, Westerns, Tinnevellys, and Coconadas were ⅛ per lb. higher. "Fair" Brown Egyptian Cotton was 1-16d. higher. The market closed firm; Surats firmer, and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 2,500 Surats. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales.

The Manchester market was strong yesterday; and Reuter quotes an advance of ⅛d. in 7lbs. Grey Shirtings; of 1½d. in 45 in. 9lbs. and 54in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings; and of ⅛d. in 3lbs. Grey Madapollams, 8¾ lbs. Shirtings, however, were ⅛d. cheaper. 40s Mule Twist was unchanged, at 7½d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surat quiet, and arrivals dull; the Sales having amounted to 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices come unaltered; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports are 37,000 bales. At Havre, "Good" Oomras and "Fine" Broach have advanced 3½ francs, being now quoted at fcs. 45 and fcs. 53½, respectively.

During the week which ended yesterday the Liverpool Cotton market has been active and advancing, a rise of 5-16d. per lb. having taken place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton, and of 21-64 to 11-32d. in Arrivals; while East Indians, which have been in much better demand, have advanced in value ⅛ to ⅜d. per lb. The total Sales, at 70,000 bales (including 4,000 Surats) show an increase of 30,000 bales for the week; the amount forwarded to consumers, however, having been only 4,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 61,000 bales. The Imports were 23,000 bales less, at 111,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 42,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, was 340,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 449,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week by 130,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 14,000 bales less in sight; and the comparative figures now show a decrease of 54,000 bales in the total supply compared with last year's though still an increase, say of 841,000 bales as against 1890; Surats giving a falling off in each comparison, say, of 35,000 bales and 190,000 bales, respectively. It will be noticed that the price of spot Americans in Liverpool had become yesterday 5-16d. higher than at the same time last year; though as against the rate ruling in 1890 it was still ⅛d. lower.

In New York yesterday, ready Mid-Uplands further advanced ⅛ cent to 9 cents per lb; and February Futures were 2 points higher, at 9·02 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales, making the week's figures only 7,000 bales below those for the corresponding week in 1890 though 67,000 bales less than last year's, the total decrease this season being 849,000 bales and 712,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York is again ⅛ cent higher, at 9⅛ cents; while Futures have advanced 11 cents to 9·13 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 33,000 bales, going against 49,000 bales last year, and 44,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts....................	271,000	338,000	278,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	88,000	169,000	105,000
" " Continent........	60,000	122,000	105,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	1,954,000	2,803,000	2,666,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	678,000	962,000	985,000
" " to Continent do. ..	416,000	576,000	694,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,050,000	1,143,000	611,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total Supply of all kinds	3,520,000	3,574,190	2,678,540
" " Surats	189,000	224,420	378,650

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,117,000	776,610	668,230
" London	9,000	8,000	27,000
American Afloat	240,000	435,000	290,000
East Indian "	8,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	1,374,000	1,229,610	1,000,230
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera.......	3 13-16d.	3¾d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1d.	11-16d.	1⅛d.

In our local Cotton market, business has been upon a small scale to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 100 bales of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 177; and they have contracted for 500 bales of new Julgaum, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 202; and 300 Barsee, for March, at Rs. 220; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales—all old stuff—consisting of 450 Akola, at Rs. 178; 250 Wudwan, at Rs. 180½-82; 100 each, of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 175; Bhownugger, at Rs. 179; and Julgaum, at Rs. 185; and 50 Oomra, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, both markets having been steady in tone; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	646	bales.
Wheat	15,486	cwts.
Linseed..	3,904	"
Rapeseed	6,177	"
Gingelly	3,572	"
Groundnuts..	579	"
Castorseed	3,045	"
Rice	5,193	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little demand from shippers. The Niagara (s), for early January loading, has been fixed for one picked port, at 15s. 6d. per ton; and the Africander (s) is reported to have been fixed, two days ago, for early December loading, at 14s. 6d. for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3⅛d. for November; 1s. 3 5-32d. for December; and 1s. 3 3-16d. for next year. A fair amount of business was done at the latter rate, and also for near Bank remittance; but rates coming easier from Calcutta, our market receded 1-32d. for December-January delivery of Credits, we closed weaker as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 2 15-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 2 29-32 to ⅛d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight ......1s. 3d.		"
Credits 3 do. ......1s. 3 3-32d.		"
Francs 3 do. ......158¾.		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weak in the tone; but previous quotations for Fours, say 106⅝ for cash; 106⅝ for the next settlement; and 105 13-16 for the January account have been maintained, and are the closing quotations, with buyers at the rate for the end of this month. 102, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected; and the only change we have to note is in Bombay-Burma Trading, which have declined Rs. 25 in the first issue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COOKE.—27, at 31, St. George's-square, S W, wife of Henry Reade Cooke, Civil Service of, son.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY, OLDHAM—Oct 20, at Little Chart, Kent Reginald William Fitzhardinge Berkely, second son of the late Reginald A E Fitzhardgine Berkeley, Esq, Assistant-Commissioner of Oudh, India, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev R S Oldham, Rector of Little Chart.

GORDON, FORD—Oct. 19, at St. John's Church Rye, Cosmo Huntley Gordon, Maj "The Buffs," to Ida Mary, eldest daughter of Capt C W Ford, late of the Bombay Army.

HAYWARD—BARBER—Oct. 22 at St Nicholas' Church, Warwick, Maurice Henry Weston, I C S, second son of Robert B Hayward, Assistant Master at Harrow School, to Alice Christine, third surviving daughter of the late William Barber, Q C, of Barrow Point, Pinner, for some time County Court Judge for Derbyshire.

LESLIE—RITCHIE—Oct 25, at St Mary's Church, Addington, Bucks, Morice Leslie, of the India P W D, M I C E, eldest son of the late Walter Alexander Leslie, Surg-Maj, Indian Army (Regt), of The Grange, Bletchingley Surrey, to Ethel Alexandra Frances Macdonald Ritchie, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Macdonald Ritchie, R A.

MURE GRAHAM—Oct 19, at St Mary's, Acton, Lt Charles Mure, R N, only surviving son of the late James Mure, Esq, H B M Consul for the Balearic Isles, to Ellen Forster Graham, second daughter of the late George Graham, Esq, Ben C S.

POWER—SWAINE—Oct 26, at St James's Church, Clapham park, John Paris Power, Lt R N R Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, to Allice Maud Mary, second daughter of the late Charles Swaine, Esq, Tirhoot, India.

DEATHS.

BANNERMAN—Oct 23, at 14, Flodden-road, Camberwell, S E, Charles Bannerman (Ret), late Assistant Chief Engineer and inspector of Machinery, Indian Navy, Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, aged 77.

FALLS—Oct 17, suddenly, at 8, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square, London, Mary (Maisie) Agnes, wife of Capt Stewart Prince Falls (late Royal Marines), daughter of the late Alexander Lorimer, Esq, M D, Physician General of Hospitals, Madras.

MANNING—Oct 23 at 9, Aldridge-road-villas Maj-General Henry Dimsdale Manning, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 66.

MENZIES—Oct 18 at Albany-street, Edinburgh Margaret Craigie Fullarton Menzies, daughter of the late Alexander Menzies, Esq, formerly Assistant-Surgeon, 21st Light Dragooms, latterly of the H E I C Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOMIAR-COLLETT—Nov. 14, at her residence, Parakh's Bungalow, opposite Dr. Anna Kunte's, Girgaum Back Road, Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Homiar or Collett, and aunt of Mr. Limjee Maneckjee Parakh, aged 72. The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TURNER—November 4, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife G Turner, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'BEIRUE—HAY—November 8, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Farrier, Thomas O'Beirue, Singlo Tea Co, Ld, Assam, to Mary, second daughter of John Hay, Esq., Johnston Renfrewshire.

DEATH.

BROWNE—November 9, at Edwardesabad, of cholera, Mary Maude, wife of Lieutenant Seton Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

WE understand that the Municipality of Ahmedabad has formally declined an invitation addressed to it by the Government to take over certain educational endowments hitherto kept in the custody of the Accountant-General. The legal advisers of Government have advised that Municipalities and District Local Boards are quite competent in their corporate capacity to hold endowments in trust, and to administer them in accordance with the deeds or other instruments creating the trusts; and a general desire seems to have been expressed by Government to devolve as many of the existing endowments as possible on to these local bodies within whose jurisdiction the beneficiaries of the trusts are to be found, with a view doubtless to secure local supervision for local interests and thus obtain a stricter and more efficient administration of the trusts. The object is excellent and desirable in itself, but it may be doubted if the subject has been sufficiently examined in all its aspects, and whether the net result of all the effects of the change proposed would be beneficial. If the refusal of the Amedabad Municipality to relieve Government in the manner invited leads to a thorough re-examination of the subject in all its bearings, it may result in a better final settlement of a matter of considerable public interest and importance. So far as we remember no papers on the subject have been laid on the Editor's table, and the public has not yet been taken into confidence as to the precise objects aimed at in the new policy. But to the average lay intelligence it must appear somewhat inconsistent, if not contradictory, that the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 should be no sooner passed than a policy should be initiated which will apparently render nugatory the very provisions of the Act which were hailed with the greatest and most general satisfaction. The Charitable Endowments Act was, we presume, passed with the object of facilitating the foundation of endowments for public charitable objects in the widest sense by affording to benevolent persons security for permanence and honest administration. Its immediate object was to legalize and regularize certain procedures which had been commonly followed, but concerning the legality of which some disquieting doubts had actually arisen.

Under the Act the Accountant-General can be, and has been, made "Treasurer of Charitable Endowments," and is created what is known as a corporation sole, with perpetual succession, so that whether he dies or resigns or merely makes room for his successor in ordinary official course, all funds vested in him in trust for charitable purposes pass to the holder of the office, with all their trusts unimpaired and without the slightest breach of continuity in any way. This will seem to most people very much a matter of course, and it is no doubt what was actually done in practice. One Accountant-General has gone the way of all official flesh, that is, has gone on long leave, and another has succeeded him, and no whisper of any difficulty regarding the transfer of the enormous accumulations of Government Paper left in his hands and standing in his name has ever been practically heard. All the same, circumstances happened, in Bengal we believe, which led the Government of India to inquire precisely what would be the position of affairs if an Accountant-General were to suddenly take leave to the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns, without having signed the documents necessary to transfer all his lakhs of Government paper held in trust to his successor in office. Strange as it may appear, the replies were not altogether reassuring, and it was discovered to be rather more than possible that instead of the accumulations going as a matter of course to the newly-appointed Accountant-General, they might devolve by operation of law upon the deceased Accountant-General's heirs, executors, and administrators! It is unnecessary to attempt to follow out the bewildering complications which might have resulted from well or ill-advised executors in such a case, as the Act of 1890 above referred to has created a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments who has this much in common with the king, that he never dies, and whose successor by virtue of his office will inherit funds, rights, and responsibilities the moment he receives his warrant of appointment. The new Act thus seemed expressly devised to encourage the foundation of charitable and educational endowments by the offer of the highest possible form of security to benefactors that their wishes would be respected, and their funds preserved as long as the sun and moon should last, and also by facilitating the procedure for the vesting of the endowment funds in the newly-created treasurer. Under the simple provisions of the statute a person desirous of endowing a charitable trust of any kind has only to apply to Government, who have power in conjunction with the founder to frame a "scheme" to effectuate his wishes and to vest the fund in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by a mere notification in the *Government Gazette*. The appointment "by name or by office" of a suitable person or officer to receive periodically from the Treasurer the interest of the Endowment, and to apply it to the purposes of the trust, seems to complete about as satisfactory a plan as it is possible to imagine for the purposes of securing good administration and of preventing the possibility of the trust falling into desuetude and being forgotten or otherwise abused. When we add that the Government of India framed and published rules under the Act which prescribed a scale of fees to be paid to Government in respect of any property vested under the Act in a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and further empowered the Treasurer to deduct his fees and pay himself out of the funds in his hands, it would appear as if the last step had been taken to put the administration of these public trusts on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

Yet no sooner has all this been done than we find Government addressing Municipalities and Local Boards and inviting them to take over as many as possible of the very endowments for which such satisfactory arrangements have just been made. Whatever the precise motives of Government may be in this change of policy, the question for the public is—"Will the vesting of such endowments in, and their administration by local bodies be as satisfactory as by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments?" We very much doubt it. In the first place the security against a trust falling into desuetude or other abuse offered by even the best of such local bodies as municipalities and local boards is incomparably inferior to that secured by such a highly-organized and efficient office as that of the Accountant-General, whilst as regards the great majority of mofussil Municipalities it is no exaggeration to say that to hand over trust monies to them would be simply to pave the way to innumerable abuses, such as have called for corrective legislation in England in the Charitable Trusts Act, with its paraphernalia of Commissioners and Inspectors, and its official inquiries. People believe in Government and the Accountant-General, and it is certain that the great majority of existing endowments would never have been founded but for the confidence felt that they would be perfectly safe so long as Government lasted. People will not trust local authorities to anything like the same extent, and people will be right, and the first effect of the new policy, if persevered in, will be to stop the flow of public charity in this direction. Such a result would be both a moral and an economical injury to the community. It is to the public advantage in every way that endowments for charitable and educational purposes should be founded and judiciously administered, and every encouragement that Government security and skilled administration can afford should be given to those able and willing to benefit the community in this way. The whole course of legislation in England for the last fifty years has been directed to correcting the evil effects of local *laissez faire* and bringing about a state of things which may fairly be compared with the system legalized here by the Act of 1890. It appears to us that the Municipality of Ahmedabad has been well advised in declining to accept the burden and responsibility of holding and administering trusts—a duty for which it is not well adapted—from which it can derive no advantage and for which another and much better agency has been expressly created. As the fees payable to Government will make the Treasurer's department self-supporting, it is difficult to see what advantages are expected to result from a policy which appears calculated to gratuitously reproduce in this country the evils from which England is, with difficulty, escaping.

LORD SALISBURY'S article in the November number of the *National Review* on Constitutional Revision is attracting a good deal of attentions and seems likely to form the text of a good many of the political speeches with which we shall be deluged between his and the opening of Parliament. The Ex-Prime Minister shows himself to be in good fighting form, and on behalf of the House of Lords, bids defiance to Mr. Gladstone's veiled threat to "deal with" the hereditary Chamber if it dares to reject the Home Rule Bill. He makes fun of Mr. Frederick Harrison's proposals either to end the House of Lords by burying it with a sort of Committee of the Privy Council by transferring its duties to "a few quiet officials" acting in dumb show, or to mould it by compelling the Crown "to elevate five hundred sweeps to the peerage." Lord Salisbury shows, by reference to the celebrated case of Lord Wensleydale, Lord Palmerston's Lord-in-Waiting as he was called, that the latter "reform" is easier said than done. The Apostle of Positivism in religion and politics is reminded that the House of Lords has a will of its own, and that on more than one occasion it has "refused to allow newly-created peers to take their seats if there was any circumstance attending their creation which indicated an intention on the part of the Crown to encroach on the independence of the House." And then he cynically inquires what guarantee Mr. Gladstone could have that the "black peerage" would vote straight? The tendency of Liberals kicked upstairs to desert their "revered leader," as Mr. Labouchere would say, is a painful topic. Lord Salisbury puts forward other ingenious arguments to show that in face of the inconclusive result of the general election the peers will be justified in rejecting any Home Rule measure that may be sent up to it. Will the House of Lords be called upon to perform "the duty imposed upon them by the Constitution?" There are some people with whom possibly the wish is father to the thought who are predicting that the doom of Mr. Gladstone's Bill will be pronounced before it has passed a third reading. Seeing that so far as we know the Cabinet has not yet decided what the Bill is to be this prediction is not wanting in cour age; but there are, no doubt, some ugly clouds on the political horizon. Mr. Labouchere still continues to perform the unwelcome function of a candid friend, and now we hear of another disappointed politician, Sir E. J. Reed, who is boldly threatening what he intends to do in case of certain eventualities. Neither Mr. Labouchere nor Sir E. J. Reed, though both in their own way somewhat important personages at Westminster, have any following, but the Liberal majority is so small that if their example be followed by a few more of Mr. Gladstone's stiff-necked followers, the prospect will be decidedly discouraging.

THE plentiful crop of rumours afloat when the mail left as to Cabinet dissensions had nothing to do with Ireland. The bone of contention was said to be Uganda, but if we are to believe the semi-official denials published—and, of course, semi-official, like official denials, are always implicitly accepted—there is no truth in the report. Lord Rosebery, who is proving himself a model Foreign Secretary by attending missionary meetings in Exeter Hall "to acquire information," so far seems to be holding his ground. The invitation he seemed to throw out to the upholders of "a continuity of moral policy"—an expression Mr. Labouchere is unable with all his intelligence to understand—to rouse public opinion against evacuation, is being extensively acted upon. Mr. Labouchere is trying hard to stir up the country in an opposite direction, but clever as he is he cannot match the zeal of the missionary societies, the diocesan societies. Since the Bulgarian atrocities, nothing appears to have excited these bodies so much as the proposal to leave Uganda to its fate. Those organizations represent a great many votes, and their action must have considerable influence on the Government particularly as the advocates of evacuation, are completely dumb. As to the cost of retention the amount is so small as not to be worth consideration in such a case, £40,000 a year, the price of a single picture in the National Gallery, as the Bishop of Chichester says. The 40,000 will probably become 400,000, or more; but this is only the affair of the income-tax payer.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been issued on the great shoe question, raised by the complaints of the shoe-makers and shoe-sellers, who have squatted until recently on the footpath near the Crawford Market. It will be recollected that the Commissioner of Police some months since directed that these squatters who, every afternoon, occupied the footpath in question for the sale of native shoes, should be summoned for obstructing the public thoroughfare. This action was contested in the Standing Committee on the ground that the squatters had acquired a vested interest in the spot; that footpath—like all the other footpaths in the City—is Municipal property. And that therefore the Commissioner of Police should not have taken action in the matter without having first consulted the Municipal authorities. It was suggested that, while the question of right was being decided, the Municipal Commissioner should issue a temporary license to the shoe-makers to use the pavement. When the summonses came on for hearing at the Presidency Police Court, the licenses were pleaded in bar of judgment. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that as there seemed to be a disputed jurisdiction, and the Municipal Commissioner had permitted what the Police Commissioner forbade, it would be best to dismiss the summonses. Under the Police Act, however, the power vests in the Commissioner of Police to prevent obstruction of public thoroughfares by holding markets thereon or otherwise. The Municipal Commissioner, on becoming aware of this provision of the law, cancelled the licenses which had been issued. His Excellency in Council, in the Resolution, upholds the action of Colonel Wilson.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M. P., who seems to be in great request at public meetings of a social and political character, is calmly awaiting the hearing of the petition against his return for Central Finsbury. He himself does not express any opinion as to the probable result, but his friends indulge the hope that his proverbial good luck will not desert him in the law courts this month. His legal adviser, Mr. Cobb, son of a well-known Warwickshire member of Parliament, is engaged preparing the defence and at any rate judgment will not be allowed to go by default. Mr. Dadabhai says that he cannot say for the present whether he will be able to preside at the approaching National Congress in Allahabad. The London Committee are very anxious that he should accept the position whatever the result of the trial, but he has to consider the wishes of his constituents, and in view of the demands made upon Metropolitan representatives in these days, it might not conduce to his electoral prospects if be absented himself from England for some months, when the forces of London Radicalism are being marsballed for the coming Session of Parliament. Of course if Mr. Dadabhai should unfortunately be unseated he will be free to accept the invitation of his Congress friends. But perhaps in that undesirable event, says a cynical correspondent, they will not be so eager to secure his services.

THE Bombay High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the October vacations.

THE Indian mail train to Brindisi, says a telegram from Pescaro of Oct. 23, had a narrow escape of being wrecked near here this morning. At 9-25 a.m., shortly after the express passed through this station, the two leading wheels of the locomotive slipped off the metals, one of them being fractured. Fortunately the driving wheels remained on the line, but the engine ran for some 400 yards with the front wheels scraping the permanent way. After a delay of an hour and three-quarters, another engine was procured to convey the train to Brindisi. No one was injured.

THE native members of the medical profession in Bombay met on Saturday evening in the rooms of the Presidency Association, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, for the purpose of considering the present system of making appointments to the Grant Medical College and the allied institutions mainly with reference to departmental convenience and the interests of a class. The meeting was of opinion that, for the advancement of medical science and scientific work, and for raising the dignity and status of the local medical profession, &c., appointments to the Grant Medical College and the Jamsetjee Hospital should be thrown open to all who, by special merit and fitness, should be qualified to hold them; and that the time has come for modifying and improving the existing order of things, which is unsuited to the circumstances and requirements of the times. A strong committee was appointed, with Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, B. H. Dantra, and B. S. Shroff as secretaries, to submit a memorial to Government on the subject.

THE *National Observer*, referring to the exhibition of disaffection in certain regiments of the army, says that the true cure for the disease that has taken hold of our Household Troops is—India; for there, if they do not get a taste of actual fighting, they shall, at least learn something of the empire, something of the use and the dignity of a British soldier; they shall find that, before a soldier is worth the name of one, there is work for him to do which is vastly more arduous than that they are grumbling about. As for their bearskins and electro-plate, these may well remain in England. The Militia and the Volunteers are for those officers whose duties as noblemen and landowners necessitate their presence at home. To be plain, there can be small question but that another outbreak of mutiny in a Household regiment will make some such drastic change an absolute necessity. Had the 1st Life Guards been sent on a spell of foreign service instead of into camp at Shorncliffe, the issue had probably been one of permanent advantage to the regiment. Even as the bars by Piccadilly-circus would have experienced a notable and pleasing purification.

AMONG early departing visitors to India for the cold weather is Mr. R. G. Mowbray, M.P. for the Prestwich division of Lancashire, and son of Sir John Mowbray.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. J. L. Mackay has given his evidence before the Currency Commission.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Convention in aid of evicted tenants, held at Castlebar yesterday, Mr. Dillon said that failing a reduction of rents the tenants would be unable to exist, and he, therefore, advocated treating the landlords as they were treated in 1860, though, he said, war and disturbance were undesirable.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' COMMISSION.

The Commission for enquiring into the cases of evicted tenants are now visiting the estates in various districts and studying the conditions of tenancy.

The withdrawal from the Commission of two of the Irish members is confirmed, and it is reported that a third follows, which will then leave only two members.

THE RETENTION OF UGANDA.

It is understood that the Government have decided to retain Uganda at a cost of thirty to forty thousand pounds.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is stated that one thousand Chinese troops at present threaten one hundred and sixty-five of Colonel Yanoff's Russians who are encamped near Murghab, and that a relief expedition, including some artillery, is being organised at Ferghana.

THE RETENTION OF UGANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The announcement made that it was understood Government had decided to retain Uganda is premature.

THE CZAREWITCH IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

The Czarewitch, who has arrived here, on his way back to Russia from his Southern tour, has met with the most cordial reception from the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Vienna papers comment upon the warm welcome accorded to His Imperial Highness as evidence of the improved relations between Austria and Russia, notwithstanding the antagonism that exists between the two countries respecting the Balkans.

THE 3RD GURKHAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Two guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery, in charge of a British officer and twenty men will accompany 400 rifles of the 3rd Gurkhas, now under orders for the Southern Lushai Country.

BARRACKS FOR BRITISH INFANTRY.

Estimates amounting to nearly three lakhs have been sanctioned for the construction of six new barracks for British Infantry at Sitapore, and the dis-mantling of old building of the infantry and artillery lines.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM MEKRAN.

It has been decided that the troops in Mekran, consisting of detachments of the 5th Bombay Cavalry and 27th Bombay Infantry, with two mountain guns, shall be withdrawn about April.

No reliefs will now go to Kheij and Panjghur.

BRITISH TROOPS AT PESHAWAR.

In consequence of continued sickness of British troops at Peshawar, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have been ordered to proceed to Nowshera. The Northumberland Fusiliers will change places with them at Peshawar. Three companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, now at Peshawar, under orders for the camp-of-exercise at Rawalpindi will be railed to the latter station forthwith.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. Evans and Major Thornton in the Ulwar murder case trial, which arose out of the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the State Council, on 21st May. Four persons were placed in the dock. The case for the prosecution was that Major Ram Chander, the principal accused, out of grudge against the deceased, compassed the crime by which he was removed. Of the various persons implicated in the murder two gave evidence as approvers, and one made a full confession of his share in the guilt; another denied all complicity, contending that the case against him, which rested on the uncorroborated testimony of the approvers, and the confession of a fellow-prisoner was an invention. The two remaining accused took shelter behind the remarkable, plea that they had acted not on their own motion, but on the order of the late Maharaja, who had his own reasons for hating Kunj Behari, which order they were powerless to disobey, and bound to execute. In support of this they were able to produce letters from the Maharaja which they contended were a warrant for their action; for that under the law of Ulwar admittedly holding on the 21st May, the Judges who sat as an Ulwar Court, had no jurisdiction to try them as Ulwar subjects, for the act was committed under the orders of the Maharaja, who was the absolute sovereign of his own State. In any case they urged that the Maharaja's mandate involved pardon for acts done in pursuance of it. On the other hand the prosecution denied the authenticity of the letters, and held that the murder was a mere outcome of personal hostility towards Kunj Behari and Ram Chunder. The Judges have steered on a middle course between two theories, adopting the contention of the defence that the letters were genuine. They have, at the same time, dismissed the plea that they cover the offenders, and they assert that the evidence leaves no doubt that the late Maharaja knew of and favoured the conspiracy to take his Minister's life, giving Ram Chunder to know that those who did the deed might rely on his protection; but they do not allow that the terms of either letter constituted a command. This finding gets round the difficult questions raised by the defence to the extent of the mandate of an absolute Native ruler, however atrocious, is legally and morally binding upon his subjects. In their sentence the Judges declined to take account of the injunction on the suggestion of the Maharaja as extenuating circumstances, leaving that for the consideration of the authorities to whom the prerogative of mercy belongs. To these authorities a representation is being prepared.

DINNER TO DR. S. M. KAKA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

A large gathering of the Karachi Parsees met at dinner, at the Frere Hall, on Saturday, the 12th inst., to do honor to Dr. S. M. Kaka, Health Officer, Karachi, who is proceeding to Europe, on short leave. Mr. B. H. J. Rustomjee, who presided, in a very neat and appropriate speech, proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, eulogising his many good and amiable qualities, and the meritorious and disinterested services rendered to both the Parsee community and the Karachi public during the late cholera epidemic. Dr. Kaka responded in suitable terms. Mr. Palonjee A. Mistri then proposed the toast of the organisers under the able guidance of the c hairman, who having suitably responded, the company broke up after music from some of the party.

THE VICEROY IN MYSORE.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

At the State banquet at Mysore last night, the Dewan, on behalf of the Maharaja, proposed the health of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne. He eloquently described the benefits of English rule in India, and said it has always been his Highness' ambition to prove a useful auxiliary of British Government in the realisation of its noble aims and purposes by the promotion of the progress and happiness of the population committed to his charge, thus making the best return in his power for those spontaneous acts of British generosity to which he owed the restoration and perpetuation of his ancient dynasty. The Maharaja regarded it as a high and valued privilege to be included in the scheme for the national defence of the Empire.

The Viceroy, replying, said that the Mysore State was in many respects unlike any other. Eleven years ago, her Majesty's Government after administering the State for half a century had replaced it in charge of the Indian ruler. The step was a momentous one, and the responsibility of those by whom it was taken was very serious indeed. He was glad to bear witness to the fact that to the best of his belief his Highness had never given Government cause to regret the decision carried out in 1881 by Lord Ripon's Government. The Mysore State, far from adding to our care and anxieties has been administered with much success. Its people are contented with their position and its ruler has been shown by his acts that he was worthy of the trust reposed in him. If the result had been different his Highness would certainly have been held accountable. The result having been what it is he is entitled to a most liberal measure of credit. There is probably no State in India, where the ruler and the ruled are on more satisfactory terms or in which the great principle upon which his Highness has insisted that Government should be for the happiness of the governed, receives a greater measure of practical recognition. The Viceroy pointed to the recent scarcity and the measures taken to prevent famine as a good test of the soundness of administration. He expressed warm approval of the extension of railways in Mysore, and alluded in eulogistic terms to several other important improvements in the State, especially female education. The Viceroy added:—"I have watched with the utmost interest the valuable experiments which his Highness has instituted in the formation of the Consultative Council, known as the Mysore Representative Assembly. This Council has been in existence ever since his Highness's accession, and of late years he has increased its numbers and has invited various local boards, municipalities, and public associations to depute members to it. More recently still the wealthier classes of the community have been permitted to choose a certain proportion of members, and I understand that the qualification for membership has been fixed so as to include not only those who are the largest landholders and most representative merchants and traders, but that in certain cases the possession of high education has been recognised as in itself a qualification. His Highness has found that his hands have been materially strengthened by the deliberations of the public body thus constituted, and I sincerely congratulate him upon the result of the experiment. It is one which possesses a particular interest for me, because, as you are aware the Government of India is at this moment itself engaged in a very interesting attempt to increase numbers and enlarge the functions of its own Legislative Councils. His Highness in his desire to inform himself of the feelings of the leading classes of the people of Mysore has, it seems to me, acted with true statesmanlike instincts."

Below we give a full telegraphic report of the speeches summarised in the foregoing message:—

After the toast of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress had been proposed by his Highness, and responded to with due honors, the Dewan spoke as follows:—By command of his Highness the Maharaja I rise to propose in his name the health of our illustrious guests Lord and Lady Lansdowne. His Highness feels it was very gracious of their Excellencies to have accepted his invitation to visit this distant place at so much personal inconvenience and discomfort. Mysore has had on previous occasions the honour of welcoming the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, but his Excellency has laid the Maharaja under a special obligation by agreeing to spend on this State so considerable a portion of the time at his disposal. His Excellency's visit, while it is a source of high gratification both to his Highness personally and to his loyal people, will be the means of affording a statesman of his Excellency's well-known sympathy for Native States insight into the working of his Highness's administration and the present condition of his country. No one who contemplates what India was in the past and what it is now can resist the conclusion that the destinies of this vast Empire could have been entrusted to better hands than those of the British nation, for no nation either in ancient or modern times, has placed before itself as the English did at an early stage of their career in India, the high idea that the end of Government is the happiness of the governed. Magnificent as are the public works and institutions which will make the sway of the Queen-Empress glorious for all time it is the inculcation and practical working out of this grand principle of subordinating every consideration to that of the public well-being which will be most gratefully cherished by generations to come. It has always been his Highness's ambition to prove himself a useful auxiliary of the British Government in the realization of its noble aims and purposes by promoting the progress and happiness of the population committed to his charge, and it has always been his Highness's firm conviction that in thus endeavouring to co-operate with the British Government in its mission of diffusing blessings of peace and prosperity over India. He was making the best return it was in his power to make for those spontaneous acts of British generosity to which he owes the restoration and perpetuation of his ancient dynasty. His Highness cannot allow this opportunity to pass without alluding to recent proof which the British Government have given of their confidence in him by assigning him a place in the scheme for the national defence of the Empire the acceptance of a Mysore Cavalry Regiment for Imperial services. His Highness will ever cherish as a high and valued privilege, dear to him from loyal traditions of his house, and as a mark of consideration from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Mysore Horse has a honourable record to show of good work done in past, and his Highness is sure that should the occasion again arise for their employment for Imperial purposes, they will prove themselves worthy of their proud traditions as the descendants of those who shared with the British troops, and under the immediate eye of England's greatest general glories at Assaye and Argaum. In the person of his Excellency Lord Lansdowne, ladies and gentlemen, the Maharaja welcomes alike the august representative of the great Queen-Empress an Imperial statesman whose distinguished services to his country rendered in the West derive fresh and additional lustre from the progressive beneficence of his rule in Her Majesty's Eastern Empire, and his Highness is happy that at the same time he is enabled to give a most hearty welcome to her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who by the powerful support she has been giving to the philanthropic movement initiated by Lady Dufferin has secured for herself a place in the affections of people as high as that of her illustrious predecessor, for the wise Sanskrit proverb, dear to the Hindu heart, says: "Great is the reward of those who institute charities, but greater that of those who maintain them for their portion is eternal bliss." Now, ladies and gentlemen, his Highness calls upon you to drink the health of our illustrious guests with all honours, their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The Viceroy replied as follows:—I must in the first place express the pleasure with which I have listened to his Highness' loyal speech and to his eloquent reference to the historical occasions upon which the Mysore State gave practical proofs of its fidelity to the British Crown. I have also to thank his Highness for the kind terms in which he has proposed my health, and for his graceful reference to Lady Lansdowne and to the interest which she takes in the useful movement commenced by Lady Dufferin. It is a very great pleasure to me to find myself his guest and to see something of his State. Its position is, in many respects, unlike that of any other State. Eleven years ago Her Majesty's Government, after administering the Mysore State for half a century, and after expending much thought and pains in order to place its affairs upon a sound footing, determined to replace it in charge of an Indian ruler. The step was a most momentous one, and the responsibility of those by whom it was taken was very serious indeed. I am glad to bear witness to the fact that to the best of my belief his Highness has never given us cause to regret the decision carried out in 1881 by Lord Ripon's Government. The Mysore State far from adding to our cares and anxieties has been administered with much success. Its people are contented with their position, and its ruler has shown by his acts that he was worthy of the trust reposed in him. If the result had been different his Highness the Maharaja would certainly have been held accountable. The result having been what it is he is entitled to the most liberal measure of credit. He has proved himself an intelligent and upright ruler who has from the commencement of his reign shown himself alive to the duties of his position. His Highness has received an education which has enabled him to profit by the culture and wider political ideas of the West. But he has not lost touch of his own people or forfeited their confidence, and there is probably no State in India where the ruler and ruled are on more satisfactory terms, or in which the great principles which his Highness has insisted that the government should be for the happiness of the governed receives a greater measure of practical recognition. There is perhaps no better test of the soundness of an administration than its ability to pass without discredit through a period of exceptional difficulty. The Mysore State has lately encountered such a trial, and has, I am glad to say, surmounted it successfully. The failure of rainfall last year threatened at one moment to a reappearance of calamities which befel this part of India in the years 1876-77 and 1878, but so effectual were the measures taken by your Highness in this direction that the Minister of whose energy and administrative capacity I am able to speak in the highest terms has been able to report to you that during the period of scarcity the death-rate did not rise above normal, and that there were no deaths clearly traceable to starvation. But this was not all. Advantage was taken of the opportunity thus offered in order to set on foot a system of relief works, under which the water-supply available for the use of your Highness's subjects has been permanently improved, with the result of largely diminishing the danger to be apprehended from future periods of scarcity. No expenditure of public money is more useful than that upon irrigation wells in districts liable to drought. The system of making advances to the ryots for this purpose upon easy terms is one which has had excellent results in other parts of India, and which your Highness has certainly done well to encourage. There is another matter to which I must refer in this connection. At the time of the earlier period of scarcity to which I referred just now only fifty miles of railway were open within your Highness' State. You have now no less than 364 miles open for traffic, whilist fifty miles more are under construction. There can, I think, be no question that this large addition to railway mileage of Mysore has been, and will be, the means of affording the population an additional security from disasters of famine. I believe I am right in saying that since your Highness' accession no less than 150 lakhs of rupees have been spent on the Mysore State Railway alone, and I rejoice to hear that your Government contemplates a further extension in addition to those already in progress with the object of bringing the Mysore State into direct communication with the Western seaboard. In many other directions his Highness the Maharaja has shown himself mindful of the best interest of the people committed to his charge. Good progress has been made with the important work of the revenue settlement, which was only half completed when his Highness succeeded. New roads have been constructed, hospitals and dispensaries have been opened, and attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds of cattle. The enterprise of the miner and planter have been encouraged, and last but not least the State has liberally encouraged educational institutions. And I may refer with special interest to the schools for girls, with which the name of her Highness the Maharani will always be honorably connected. I have also to express my acknowledgments of the manner in which his Highness has placed a portion of his troops under special discipline in order to qualify them to take their place alongside of ours for the defence of the Empire. I am glad to think that a portion of outlay which has been appropriated for the Imperial Service troops has been the means of adding to the resources of the Empire as well as to the efficiency of the Mysore army without imposing an excessive burden upon the exchequer of the State. There is one other matter, as to which I should like to say a few words before I sit down. I have watched with the utmost interest the valuable experiments which his Highness has instituted in the formation of a Consultive Council, known as the Dasara Representative Assembly. This Council has been in existence ever since his Highness' accession, and of late years he has increased its numbers and has invited various local boards, municipalities, and public associations to depute members to it. More recently still the wealthier class of the community have been permitted to choose a certain proportion of members, and I understand that the qualification for membership has been fixed so as to include not only those who are the largest landholders and most representative merchants and traders, but that in certain cases, the possession of a high education has been recognised as in itself a qualification. His Highness has found that his hands have been materially strengthened by the deliberations of a public body thus constituted, and I sincerely congratulate him upon the result of the experiment. It is one which possesses a particular interest for me, because, as you are aware of the Government of India is at this moment itself engaged in a very interesting attempt to increase the numbers and to enlarge the functions of our own legislative councils. His Highness in his desire to inform himself of the feelings of the leading classes and people of Mysore has it seems to me acted with true statesmanlike instincts. I trust that he will continue in this and other respects to govern the State in the enlightened spirit by which his rule has hitherto been characterised, and I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly assuring him of the good-will and approval of the Government of India.

His Highness then made a short speech and said that the kind words of appreciation which had fallen from his Excellency's lips would encourage him to persevere in the lines of administration bequeathed to him by the British Government, which he felt convinced was also the path of duty, and thanked his Excellency from the bottom of his heart for the gracious manner and cordial words in which his Excellency was pleased to propose his health.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 9.

The Mala Real Portugueza Line steamer Tungue left to-day, for Bombay, via Mormugao.

ADEN, Nov. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, November 3, left Aden, for Bombay, at 10 p.m. She may be expected to arrive at Bombay on Thursday next, in the afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra arrived, from Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
7lbs. Shirtings	4 3¼
8½lbs do	5 4
40s Mule Twist	0 7¼
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-1855	65-65¼
Bar Silver	38⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	70,000 bales.
" " " Surats	4,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	111,000 "
" " " Surats	nil. "
" " Stock of Cotton Loan	1,117,000 "
" " " Surats	24,000 "
" " Stock of Cotton in London	96,000 "

OUR London correspondent informs us that Mr. W. C. Bannerjee has resigned the joint General Secretaryship of the National Congress, or will do so when he arrives in Calcutta. It is thought in England that his place will be taken by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Principal of the Ripon College.

THE Earl of Rosebery inaugurated a free library and museum for the district of Whitechapel on Oct. 25, and commented upon the modern use of books and their influence.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 28.

THE appearance of the names of Lord Herschell's Committee has not excited enthusiasm in London, where we are dominated by monometallists, and the exclusion of non-officials is greatly resented in Lancashire, which, as all the world knows, is bimetallist. The dissatisfaction is shared even by those Lancastrians who are not arrayed on the side of the advocates of currency changes. Not only is the composition of the Committee adversely criticised in the centre of the English cotton industry, but complaint is made of the fact that the gentlemen chosen to advise the Secretary of State on a question of so much importance to India should sit with closed doors. It has been assumed by our friends in the north that no oral evidence would be taken by the Committee, but I do not know on what, if any, foundation the assumption is based. If I am correctly informed —and my information comes from a good source— there was from the first a probability at any rate of representative witnesses being invited to appear before the Committee. As between monometallists and bimetallists the latter have of course most cause to grumble. Of the six gentlemen appointed to assist the Lord Chancellor in his inquiry only one (Lieutenant-General Strachey) is, so far as I can see, in favour of the bimetallic principle. The Lord Chancellor, in spite of a certain independence shown by him when presiding over the Gold and Silver Commission, is ranked as a monometallist. Sir Thomas Farrer, Mr. Leonard Courtney, and Mr. Bertram Currie are known to all men as worshippers of what has been styled the Golden Calf. Sir Reginald Welby and Mr. Arthur Godley are officials, a term which for this purpose is synonymous with bimetallists. Supporters of the double standard contend, that in abandoning the original intention of confining the Committee to Lord Herschell and a few India Office officials the Earl of Kimberley has not mended matters very much. It is not as if there were no men of eminence in the opposite camp whose services would have been available. To go no further than the famous Royal Commission there were four prominent bimetallists to select from—Mr. Balfour, whose address at Manchester last night has aroused the indignation of his opponents almost as much as his speeches on Irish affairs excited the anger of Nationalist members of Parliament, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., and Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P. In those, I fear too circumscribed, limits in the city where silver men abound, there was yesterday a talk of an attempt to hurry the India Office Committee. It was openly said by people who, to use a slang phrase, are distinctly "in the know" that there is a fixed determination to have the investigation completed before the conference meets at Brussels on the 22nd of November. If this is true and the object be, as some assert, probably in error in order to obtain a pronouncement on behalf of monometallism there will be an outcry which may frustrate the alleged extremely pleasant design. I understand that it is not yet settled what course the Bimetallic League will adopt with reference to the Committee. Of course, the League exists solely for the purpose of bringing about bimetallism whilst the reference to Lord Herschell and his colleagues relates only to the finding, if possible, of a remedy for the currency difficulty in India. Some of the members of the League who are more familiar with the Indian side of the question may, I am told, give evidence, but it is not supposed that the League as a League will put forward anybody to represent its views.

The London papers have not treated last night's demonstration at Manchester with the indifference they manifested to the gathering of bimetallists held in the Mansion House some time ago. Much as they might like to have ignored yesterday's proceedings the fact that Mr. Balfour was the principal speaker prevented this, but there is an attempt to minimise the importance of the meeting. The *Times*, however, reports the late Chief Secretary fully and quotes the interesting letter addressed to the chairman by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. The latter advocates bi-metallism on the well-known principle: the greatest good of the greatest number. He does not think the change demanded would injure men of wealth, and he has a "strong conviction" that it would benefit the many. He believes that the manufactures and commerce of England would, if bimetallism were agreed to, have a prospect of profitable extension, which seems denied to them now. He makes some pointed observations on the firm historical support that is claimed for bimetallism. "The commercial world," he reminded the crowded audience, "prospered under it; but who will say we have prospered since its abandonment?" He goes on to say:— "A too restricted currency always injures trade and in times past when from one cause or another the currency has been somewhat expanded, every class in the country has derived advantage from it. I believe there is little chance of harm and great possibilities of good in the change which you demand." Mr. J. A. Beith, who moved the first resolution, made some remarks which found more favour with his hearers in Manchester than they will probably find with his readers in India. Through the "operation chiefly of the cause of which they complained" the exports of yarn from India to China and Japan had increased in an "appalling" manner. He waxed eloquent over the certainly remarkable figures of the trade of India with the Far East and uttered a word of warning. What had happened to yarn might happen to coal. He argued that by "refusing to take Eastern money—the money forsooth of our own dependency —except at an enormous discount" they were giving a bounty to Indian mills and Asiatic labour equal to, if not beyond, the "wildest attempts of the most unfriendly tariffs of foreign Protectionists." The seconder of the resolution confined himself to arguments of a more local and perhaps less debateable character. In order apparently to avoid an obvious taunt Mr. Balfour, at the outset of his speech, explained that he was a bimetallist from conviction and not to catch votes. He was also careful to say that he spoke as an individual and not as representing the Conservative party, an explanation scarcely necessary considering that men of all shades of opinion are connected with the bimetallic movement in this country. Replying to the jeers of the monometallists at those who hold that bimetallism is practicable, Mr. Balfour said the question they had to consider was what is a sound economic doctrine on this point. Is it, he asked, true or is it not true that an international agreement can, for all practical currency purposes, determine the rate at which gold coin shall exchange for silver coin and silver coin for gold coin in the markets of the world. He contended that those who doubt that, misread and misinterpret the doctrines of political economy. "They have," he went on with characteristic courage to declare, "pinned their faith not to the progressive, scientific spirit of what is nothing if it be not a science; they have rather pinned their faith to rash doctrine and musty dogmas, which are now abandoned, as I venture to think, by all the best economic thought in this country and in other countries." In answer to those who object to bimetallism on economical grounds, Mr. Balfour says, "Do not be frightened by the charge of economic heresy. All the best modern economic speculation is on your side; time is on your side; the whole stream of tendency among the younger economists, not only in this land, but on the Continent and in America, is on your side;" and he unhesitatingly expressed his belief that not many years will elapse before the heresy of doubting the possibility of maintaining our exchange at par between gold and silver—the fallacy of maintaining that that is impossible—will be as antiquated and as exploded a superstition as the mercantile theory itself. Mr. Balfour admits with commendable candour the rocks ahead but maintains that they must be faced. He did right in calling attention to the dislike of the average citizen to make up his mind on this question. Whether from modesty or indolence there is everywhere apparent a general disinclination to take sides. Many persons are like a young M. P., the bearer of a distinguished name who said to me the other day: "When I read the pamphlets written by monometallists I am a monometallist. When I study the arguments of the bimetallists I am a bimetallist:" Mr. Balfour will have the support of opponents as well as supporters when he insists upon every man coming to a conclusion one way or the other. As he says it is not now a question that can be left to academic discussion and theoretical economists. The right honourable gentleman in referring to the straits into which India is driven by the existing state of things, mentioned a matter of special interest to people on your side at the present moment. He said:—"I recollect that as far back, I think, as 1876—certainly at a time when I was a very young member of Parliament, in my first Parliament it was—I was asked to serve upon a confidential Departmental Committee at the India Office for considering a proposal which, even at that time, the Indian Government felt bound to press upon the Home Government as a method of getting them out of their financial difficulties. I am not going to discuss that particular expedient. I am not sure I have it very clear in my recollection—but, at all events, it resembled later expedients in this respect, that it consisted in an artificial appreciation of the rupee by an artificial limitation of the number of rupees that were to be coined in the Indian Mint. And this is the expedient which monometallists are gravely considering whether they ought not to accept. What does it mean? It amounts to giving India an inconvertible currency, made not of paper but of silver, with all evils of a paper inconvertible currency, and all the expenses of a currency, composed of a metal which, I suppose, I must still call a precious metal." In tones of great earnestness Mr. Balfour pointed out that every financial difficulty of the Indian Government is a political difficulty of the very gravest magnitude. "Every tax that you put on, every fresh strain that you place upon the resources of that country, and every difficulty in which her credit is involved, has consequences reaching far beyond the temporary difficulties of this or that finance minister. They go to the very root of our rule in that country, and let me tell you that, unless we go forward and do something to relieve the Indian Government of the intolerable difficulties under which it is now suffering, great will be the weight of responsibility, greater than can be borne by the Parliament and the Government of this country." The *Times* sheds tears over Mr. Balfour's committal to what he believes to be an unsound cause, and regards it as a "serious matter" that a public man of his authority should be bound up with an agitation for a radical change in the currency system of the country. While the *Times* is lachrymose the *Daily News* is contemptuous. The poor bimetallists are styled by the Ministerial organ enemies to the community "genuine muddleheads," and so forth. Of Mr. Balfour's connection with the movement the *Daily News* with calm assurance observes:—Cool men of business must be ashamed to hear a gentleman known to the world as an English statesman stirring this rubbish of bimetallism with the longest pole." The Bouverie Street paper echoing the query of a journal in Cottonopolis asks "Where are the great Indian houses"? One of the "cool men of business," Sir John Lubbock, as President of the London Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address two days ago and in the course of his remarks referred to the silver question. As a monometallist of the first water he naturally thinks Lord Herschell's Committee "very strong." He points out objections to Mr. Mackay's proposals and himself suggests a very heroic way of preventing or rather checking the fluctuations in exchange. His remedy is to raise the charge for coining from 2 to 10 per cent. The suggestion is laughed at in bimetallic circles, and one authority declares that Sir John Lubbock's "watered" rupee could no more mitigate the fluctuations of exchange than the bestowal in India of a currency of Argentine paper dollars could. Before leaving this subject I may mention that Mr. George Howell, M.P., Honorary Secretary of the Bimetallic League, has named a communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer which is said to be of a favourable character. Your readers will remember that I spoke in a previous letter of a hastily-summoned meeting of leading bimetallists to consider the supposed hostile attitude of Sir W. Harcourt to the International Monetary Congress. The idea, whether rightly or wrongly I cannot say, got abroad that the English delegates were to be gagged, or at any rate were not to be allowed to do anything except give information asked for. A remonstrance was addressed to Sir W. Harcourt and other Liberal leaders, and it is understood to be *a propos* of this that the letter to Mr. Howell was indited. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer has really adopted a conciliatory and satisfactory tone in his reply it seems to show that he is beginning to see that the bimetallist movement is not so "frivolous" and insignificant as some people contend.

Mr. Gladstone's lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre was interesting to Oxford men for the light it shed on the past of that celebrated seat of learning and to the general public for the eulogy it contained of Laud, whose name is not always mentioned with deference in circles where the Prime Minister finds his most devoted admirers. The visit of Mr. Gladstone to his *alma mater* has of course given rise to the usual gushing comments on the venerable statesman's surprising and surpassing activity. If it is not profanity to say so the public are beginning to find these praises slightly monotonous.

Like a wise man Bishop Barry is escaping from the acrimonious controversy that has been raging ever since the Church Congress between the redoubtable Professor Victor Horsley and the anti-vivisectionists. The destination of the worthy prelate is India. He will find comfort among the Jains. Another visitor to India is Mr. Summers, M.P. He will be able to explain the feelings of a Parliamentarian who expects office and is passed over. Why Mr. Summers should not have been included in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry I cannot say, for he has stronger claims than some of those who are now installed in Whitehall. If I were asked to describe Mr. Summers in a word or two, I should say he was a Mr. Caine without that gentleman's unbounded self-assurance and genial ruffianism. Mr. Summers in his quiet way has long taken an interest in India, but he is too modest ever to become a "Paget, M.P."

The announcement that Mr. Newnes, M.P., of *Tit Bits* fame has decided to start a new *Pall Mall Gazette* is quite authentic. It will not be long before it makes its appearance. When I last inquired the title had not been chosen, though Mr. Newnes was being inundated with suggestions. It will be edited by Mr. E. T. Cook with the assistance of Messrs. Spender and Hill. The latest news is that Mr. T. P. O'Connor's projected new paper is to be a weekly, but whether in addition to or substitution of the *Sunday Sun* I am unable to say.

The first number of *India* under the new editorship will appear in the first week of January. Mr. Morse Stephens who in addition to his academic and literary work has been a dabbler in journalism, contributing to the *Academy*, the *Speaker*, and other papers, has arranged to devote the whole of his journalistic time to his fresh duties, but though he is to attend meetings of the London Committee, he apparently will take no part in the ordinary propaganda of the Congress. Mr. William Digby's place as Secretary will not be filled up, but the person selected to superintend the commerical department of *India* is to be also a sort of Assistant Secretary. The policy of the paper is to be based upon the resolutions adopted at previous Congresses, but in other respects Mr. Stephens is understood to have a free hand. The idea appears to be to make the publication something more than a mere organ of the Congress, and the experiment will be watched with interest. Although Mr. Stephens has never resided in India he has I am informed had special opportunities of making himself acquainted with the current politics of the peninsula, and those who are responsible for his selection do not at all events think his want of actual experience of the country or of political agitation will be any drawback. So far as scholastic attainments go, if these were everything there, would be no doubt about his success in the editorial chair. He is though a Cambridge lecturer an Oxford man, a pupil of Dr. Jowett and an M.A. The aim of the Congress Committee is I suppose to influence public opinion, but they must remember that political power is in these times wielded by people who do not care for too much University culture. I have no desire to be hypercritical, but I may be permitted to remark that a writer may be considered a shining light by readers of the *Academy* and be voted dull in a working man's club. It is intended that *India* shall appear regularly every month. The interesting feature introduced by the late editor of special *verbatim* reports of Parliamentary discussion is to be continued, and prominence given to reviews of Indian books.

Tennyson's new volume of poems including "Akbar's Dream" is published to-day, and by general consent contains some work that is not unworthy of his reputation.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY AND THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A MEETING OF THE PROFESSION.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay was held on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, in the rooms of the Presidency Association, to consider "the important questions and principles involved in the resignation by Dr. Deshmookh of his appointment of Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, and their bearing on medical education and the system of making appointments to the Grant Medical College and the Sir J. J. Hospital, and to decide on the action to be adopted in reference thereto." The hall of the Presidency Association was fairly filled, and among those present were: Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Dossabhoy Bezonjee, Balchandra Krishna, K. N. Bahadurjee, S. V. Kane, A. D. Mody, A. P. Cama, N. N. Katrak, Jumnadas Premchand, V. V. Gokhale, J. A. Da Gama, R. K. Vacha, N. R. Umrigar, B. D. Kapadia, A. D. Contractor, K. M. Gimi, R. M. Mody, D. R. Tata, F. G. Gandevia, K. E. Dadachanjee, Dadabhai Jamasjee, D. B. Master, D. D. Mistri, V. Dias, J. C. Sukia, S. D. Nadershah, Byramjee Nowrojee, B. H. Dantra, and B. S. Shroff, secretaries of the Union, Cowasji Pestonjee, L. B. Dhargelkar, D. A. Adhia, D. K. Patel, M. R. Setna, M. K. Bharucha, R. P. Kertae, Shivdas Parmanandass, B. B. Darabsett, J. C. Merchant, K. M. Heeramanek, A. G. Viegas, P. M. Davdar, Abookhan Khoja, Fakirjee Ruttonjee, S. R. Coachman, A. Bocarro, Shantaram Vithal, H. D. Pesikaka, A. D. Talpade, N. H. Sukhia, G. B. Prabhakar, De Monte, H. T. Apoo, H. K. Tavaria, F. N. Bisui, D. M. De Silva, M. D. Cama, K. N. Sahiar, J. P. Nicholson, &c.

Dr. DaGama said that, in the absence of the President of the Medical Union, he begged leave as Vice-President of the Union to open the proceedings by explaining why that meeting had been convened. He thanked in the first place, in the name of the Medical Union, the members of the local profession who had responded to their invitation. That meeting was called not to protest in the matter of Dr. Desmukh's resignation, nor to air their grievance, nor to make any complaint against the authorities; but it was called simply to discuss the question if the time had not arrived for the profession to respectfully ask the Government to change the rules laid down by them for nearly half a century in respect of the appointment's made by them on the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College. They could very well now ask Government to so alter the rules as to permit the members of the local profession, who were found duly qualified, to fill up the posts hitherto reserved for by men employed in the Indian Medical Service and not to disturb the continuity in the teaching staff of the Grant Medical to College. (Hear, hear, and applause.) This was an excellent opportunity for them to take the matter in hand. There was a time when no medical men were available in Bombay, except the members of the Indian Medical Service, who had for the last half a century or so discharged the duties assigned to them in a most able, efficient and conscientious manner, but now when the local profession counted amongst them several eminent men who were able and willing to occupy the several professorial chairs, Government might be respectfully asked that the appointments hitherto held by the service men only might be kept open for members of the local profession of approved merit and ability. (Applause.) By pursing such a course Government would not only be giving a stimulus to the profession, but they would at the same time raise the status of the members of tredical profession (Applause.) He then proposed that Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who was the oldest graduate of the Grant Medical College, be requested to take the chair.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, who was cordially received, then addressed the meeting. Returning thanks for the honour done him which he considered was due to age; and as the oldest member of the profession present in the room, he spoke of the past with some personal knowledge, and gave a short history of early medical education in Bombay, which, he believed, was not altogether irrelevant to the purpose for which principally they had met that evening. He then said that the Grant College was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and the hospitals and their management under that of the head of the Surgeon-General's department. The dual control, however necessary it might have been at the beginning, was not, he said, necessary now; and was, moreover, not conducive to any desirable result in the interest of the public or the profession at large. (Hear, hear.) Is not the complaint made that Indian medical men do not cut any brilliant figure in the world despite the advantages of the education they receive in the medical colleges? Has this dual control anything to do with it? Law and art have no such double controlling authority, and they work well under the single authority of the Director of Public Instruction. If their hospitals—not the regimental hospitals—were placed under a board like the old Board of Education, working direct under the Government or through the controlling authority of the Director of Public Instruction; and their medical education placed under it, and its present connection with the Surgeon-General's Department severed, and when in this manner the true interest of the College was not subordinated to the individual interests of any particular body of men; when, in short, their medical colleges and hospitals were conducted on the same principles on which similar institutions were in Europe, the result will be similar, and Indian medical men will in no way be inferior to those brought up in Europe. And they had before them examples of distinguished graduates from the Arts Colleges, who had been able to rise to the highest offices open to them in their line, because there were no class interests which put a barrier to their elevation. The questions which they were called upon to consider related to important principles, and it was with these principles that they were primarily concerned though the occasion for considering them had been afforded by a particular instance. (Hear, hear.) On the proper application of those principles depended the advance of medical education, the promotion of science, and the elevation of their countrymen; and they might confidently hope that the result of their deliberations would meet with proper consideration at the hands of the powers concerned. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed "That this meeting" greatly regrets that Dr. Deshmukh should have been under the necessity of resigning the post of Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, which he held for thirteen years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superiors and of Government, and that his special knowledge, training and experience as Chemical Analyser should not have been recognised and utilized in making appointments consequent on Dr. Barry's absence on leave." He said that before he addressed himself to the resolution, he might take that opportunity of disabusing the minds of the profession as well as of the general public that they were in any way agitating or raising their voice on behalf of Dr. Deshmukh for the purpose of moving the Government to reinstate him. (Hear, hear.) He might say once for all that they had nothing to do with the individual aspect of the question; all that they had assembled for was for the purpose of discussing the important principle involved in the appointment in question. They had not met to say anything against one department or the other. All that they wished to say was that the action taken by certain officials was contrary to the just and equitable policy enunciated a few years ago by their most able, enlightened, and liberal-minded Governor, Lord Reay. (Applause.) They regretted for two reasons that Dr. Deshmukh was in a manner compelled to resign his post. The first reason was that by his resignation the College had been deprived of a veryable teacher, and the students and the gener medical education of the Presidency suffered on that account. If they allowed a principle of that sort to be established without a constitutional agitation or a respectful protest on the part of the profession, it might be cited as a precedent in the future to the great detriment of their posterity. (Hear hear.) It was therefore, their bounden duty, without looking at the question from a personal point of view, to fight their battle strictly, in the interest of the profession, the public and humanity for the sake of the important principle involved in the question. (Applause.) The second reason why they regretted Dr. Deshmukh's resignation was that the authorities should have completely ignored the actual wants and interests of the general public. The department of the Chemical Analyser was a very important one, inasmuch as it dealt with cases of poisoning brought before courts of law, and with articles sent to them for analysis from the Customs and Excise Departments. If there was one department more than another where it was necessary to appoint an expert or a man who had received a good and special training for a number of years, and who had a special and practical knowledge of the analysis of drugs and other articles, it was the Chemical Analyser's Department. To place a man without any such experience and training in charge of a department like that, was subversive of all public interest. (Applause.) Another point on which he would like to dwell was the want of continuity of policy by the present Government in the filling up of the professorial chairs. He had but just referred to the resolution issued in the year 1889 by the Government of Lord Reay, in which the policy with regard to continuity in respect of the teaching of the several branches in the Grant Medical College had been so ably and so distinctly enunciated. He might take that opportunity of mentioning that the present Government, by their appointment of the acting Chemical Analyser, have shown in the most

unmistakable manner that they had no sympathy whatever with the policy ennuciated by their predecessors. (Hear, hear.) The resolution issued by the Government of Lord Reay was received with the greatest satisfaction by the local profession, who thought that there was a very bright future of them, and that they were considered fit and capable of entering the wider and broader fields of science and research; but now when they saw that the door laid open by one Government was closed or attempted to be closed against them by another, it was their bounden and their sacred duty to raise their voice and express their regret at the action taken by Government in the matter of Dr. Deshmukh's appointment. (Applause.) The resolution submitted by him stated that Dr. Deshmukh had served the department with great ability, and success, and entire satisfaction to the authorities themse lves for a period of thirteen years. He (the speak er) did not say that without book, because the statement made in the resolution was confirmed by what appeared in the reports made by the Chemical Analyser to Government. That officer often expressed his entire satisfaction at the way in which Dr. Deshmukh performed the duties of his office, and the Government in their Administration report were pleased to observe that his superiors, under whom he worked, should speak so highly of him and his services. (Applause.) Was it, therefore, right and proper and just on the part of the Government to have dealt with Dr. Deshmukh, who was a man of great distinction in the profession, and with whose ability, integrity and sterling merit and character they were all so very well acquainted, in the manner they have done? (Hear, hear.) Was it at all proper in the interests of the profession that a man, who held one of the highest ranks in the local profession, should have been so treated as to feel himself compelled to resign his post. (Hear, hear.) It had been alleged that Dr. Deshmukh was compelled to resign, because the authorities thought that he should not be allowed to carry on his private practice. If there was any truth at all in that statement, it existed only in an infinitesimal portion. Dr. Deshmukh continued to occupy the post for such a long time, because he was distinctly given to understand that he would be allowed to carry on private practice. But apart from the question of private practice, he (Dr. Deshmukh) continued in his post because he often received encouragement from his superiors in the belief that in case of a vacancy arising, his worth and merit would in due time be recognised by Government. He represented his case on the occasion the last vacancy occurred, but he was curtly informed that the rules were stiff and would not permit of any such appointment. The authorities, if they had chosen, might have relaxed the rules in favour of Dr. Deshmukh. He (Dr. Bhalchundra) might give an instance in which the Government had relaxed therules, which were to a certain extent elastic and flexible. If they referred to the Civil List, they would find that the appointment of the Superintendent of the Yerroda Jail, was a scheduled appointment, and yet when the permanent incumbent of the post went on three months' leave, the man who was immediately under him was appointed to take his place, the local Government afterwards applying for and obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to the arrangement. That clearly showed that if the Government of Bombay had chosen to appoint Dr. Deshmukh to the post of Chemical Analyser, they could have easily given effect to their wishes, and thereby given the greatest possible satisfaction to the whole of the local profession, who would have hailed with delight the continuity of the policy laid down by the Government of Lord Reay, and at the same time the recognition of merit and ability among the graduates of the local University. (Applause.) *Instances* in which the rules were relaxed could be multiplied if desired. The appointment made by Government to fill up the vacancy of Chemical Analyser was useless for all practical purposes, because, however, able a man might be in his own special branch he was not expected at such a short notice to fill a chair which required knowledge quite different from that of his special subject. A pathologist, however eminent he might be, could not become a successful Chemical Analyser within such a limited period. (Hear, hear, and applause). Where was then the necessity of unhinging and breaking the existing professorial arrangements in the college and impairing the efficiency of the Chemical Analyser's Department? If that was before the mind's eye of the authorities, they would not have committed the error of judgment which they seemed to have committed in the present case. (Loud applause).

Dr. Dadabhoy Jamaspjee, in seconding the proposition, spoke in high terms of the ability and integrity of Dr. Deshmookh, who, he said, by his long training and experience, was best qualified to fill up the appointment temporarily vacated by Dr. Barry. A glaring injustice had been unconsciously done to Dr. Deshmukh, and he hoped, that the Government of Lord Harris, who had the interest of the profession at heart, would not fail, when all the circumstancef of the case were brought to their notice, to do justice to one, who deserved better at their hands. (Loud applause).

Dr. John de Cunha, having supported the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed. "That this meeting is of opinion that the system of making appointments to the Grant Medical College and the allied institutions mainly with reference to departmental convenience and the interests of a class is mischievous in principle and in practice, and that it is calculated to affect the interests of the public and important State departments no less than the statue of the local medical profession and the advancement of higher medical education." He said that the Grant Medical College, in addition to imparting medical instruction was expected to advance theoretical and practical portion of their science, and there must, therefore, be efficient and intelligent teachers attached to that institution. (Hear, hear.) After comparing the education imparted and the progress medical science had made since the time when Dr. Atmaram, the Chairman of the meeting, had received his training at the College, the speaker proceeded to say that the several professors were drafted from the Indian Medical Service, and by the time they obtained mastery of a particular branch of the study they were appointed to teach, they were shifted to some other branch of study. There was besides the distraction of private practice which acted prejudicially to the interests of the students and the College. (Hear, hear.) The resolution of Lord Reay might be called the Magna Charta of the medical men of this city. (Applause.) Thousands of rupees out of the public money were spent for the maintenance of the College, which had not yet been able to do anything which would occupy a permanent place in the medical literature of the world or in the shape of original researches. (Hear, hear.) Although the College had existed now for more than half a century there had been no original researches made in respect of indigenous drugs and diseases. An assistant-surgeon was paid Rs. 100 per month, and it was only after twenty years' service that he was able to earn double that amount, whereas a service man began with Rs. 300 ending in Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a month as the case might be. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The disparity was too great to be seriously overlooked. (Applause.) He did not for one moment wish to say that the service men should be driven away. They must all acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude they owed to the Service men—(applause)—who were the pioneers of medical education, and through whose exertions so many hospitals had been established in the city. (Renewed applause.) They were all indebted for their education to the men of the Indian Medical service, but that was no reason why they should have a monopoly of the collegiate posts and hold them permanently to the detriment of those who received their education at that institution. (Applause.) It might be that a Telang, a Mehta, or a Budrudin might be vegetating in some distant corner of the Presidency, getting a hundred rupees a month, because he had the misfortune to join a service, which was not highly paid by Government. (Hear, hear.) If the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang instead of taking up the law had joined medical service, he would, with all his knowledge, and ability, now have been drawing Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 3,750 that he was deservedly drawing at present. (Loud laughter and applause.) They ought to consult the best interests of the profession and not of any individual. In conclusion, Dr. Katrak earnestly appealed to the meeting to adopt a moderate and respectful tone towards Government, not only while they were discussing the question that evening, but also in the memorial which would have to be forwarded to them in the matter in due course. (Loud applause.)

Dr. V. V. Gohakle seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, in support of the proposition, said that it was absolutely necessary that Government rules with regard to the College appointments should be altered. The Surgeon-General could have given the Chemical Analyser's post to Dr. Deshmukh, if he had liked it. There were instances in which rules had been relaxed by Government. The late Drs. Narayen Daji, Succaram Arjoon, and McDonald, were given the post of Professor of Botany at the College, though they were not Service men.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee said: Before I present to you the resolution that is placed in my hands, I would crave your indulgence to bear with me awhile and to allow me a few words of explanation. We are met here today to decry no person or party, but to give a collective expression to our thoughts and feeling on the unsuitability of some traditional customs and the present needs of our profession, and the science which it is our privilege to cultivate and practise for the good of our fellow-beings, and if there is any measure which may be indicated for the raising of our science and our profession, as an humble servant of both I feel it my duty to join my brethren in their endeavours, even though it be that peculiar specific instances may give the occasion to point out the unsuitability of such traditional customs; and indeed it is only particular instances of a strong character, that forcibly impress one with the general principles they illustrate. I do not appear here as an advocate for this person or party, but as will appear later on, I speak for our service and profession, and in doing so I am certain that I shall be speaking the minds of my College colleagues, who, I am sure, have equally at heart the interests of the profession which has given them such high positions in the service to which they belong. They are, no doubt, military men, and are attached to their service, but all the same, they are fellow-servants with us in the Imperial service of the medical profession, and the instincts and traditions of this Imperial service must have a superior claim on them. We cannot believe that they will allow them to be subordinated to the interest of a society to which their profession and science give them their passport. And I do not think I am wrong in stating that my service colleagues themselves must be feeling that their Society rules are now coming in the way of the advancement and higher cultivation by the sons of the country, along with the sojourners, of the liberal sciences which are ours. And with such common feelings and common aspirations as co-workers in the field of medical science, it cannot but be that my service colleagues are with us, though silently, in proclaiming that this state of affairs requires mending. (Cheers.) Now I shall read to you the resolution I have the honour to propose:—"That this meeting is of opinion that for the advancement of medical science and scientific work, and for raising the dignity and the status of the local medical profession, and encouraging graduates of the local and other universities, appointments to the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital should be thrown open to all who, by dint of special merit and fitness, should be qualified to hold the same, and not limited to any class or service irrespective of the necessary qualification and fitness for the same, and that the time has come for modifying and improving the existing order of things, which is unsuited to the circumstances and requirements of the times." This is a resolution which is sure to strike sympathetic cords in the breasts of not only my brethren assembled here, but of our brethren in every part of the world—(hear, hear)—for it deals with a subject which is concerned with the welfare no less than the glory and honour of the noble profession and service which we have the honour to serve. (Applause.) Our own service and profesion recognise no covenant for its cultivation and advancement, beyond that of faithful work, and this covenant is not limited by caste or creed or class, but is extended to recruits from all ranks and conditions of men, the only standard of admission being capacity and merit. In other words, the liberal professions make no selection of their votaries on any other principles but those of merit and special aptitude. (Hear, hear.) Why, when we were elected members of our great profession, we did not suffer any handicapping. Our examinations did not prescribe prohibitions of caste colour, or creed. We won or lost, as we deserved, by our professed qualifications and training. Nor were we told that absence of any other qualifications, barring those of our profession, will exclude us from the covenant of working for the advancement of our science, and thereby contributing to the growth and welfare of our profession. The doors of institutions for scientific and medical work and the colleges and hospitals could not from their very nature, be closed to any but those who are disqualified by reason of incapacity and unfitness for the work; nor can such institutions be reserved for any special society of professional men. (Hear, hear.) The Grant College was founded as a centre for the rearing up of a medical profession in India. It was the principle of humanity which governed our rulers that made them found the College and Hospital. "It was not founded," said Sir Erskine Perry, "for any Governmental or executive wants; but the great object of the State was not only to supplant the ignorant *hakims* and *vaids* by dispensary doctors taught in the English language; but to provide opportunity of promoting the diffusion of knowledge amongst your countrymen and the increase of happiness thoroughout India." (Cheers.) History teaches us further that to justify the existence of the College as not only a first-rate medical school, but also a centre for medical and scientific work in the country, and by the sons of the country, the genius who steered its course and strove to elevate it to the position of similar institutions in England, took in the graduates of the College, as members of its staff, for he felt that he could thereby amplify and better its teaching resources, and what is more, he was convinced that "the more thoroughly and highly the graduates of the College are trained (by the opportunities of self-improvements which teaching an actual scientific work afford) the more certainly will the object for which the College was founded be attained." Dr. Morehead strove to do away with the scientific method of professors teaching separate branches of our sciences by publicly recommending the principles on which the constitutions of public medical schools in England are based; and he was not afraid to point out the defects of his own institution in a public manner, for, to use his own words: "there is probably, no better mode of improving our institutions than pointing out the defects; and to fixing attention upon them as to lead to every opportunity of correcting them being steadily and systematically taken advantage of." In creating the class of teachers or tutors from amongst the fresh men, both to provide better teaching in the College and Hospital, and to raise the status and dignity of the College graduates by arranging for them a systematic course of self-improvement, he had "still further ultimate advantages" in view. And as the profession rose, there came the necessity of raising the tutors to the dignity of professors, and the Government of India specially provided some professorships for the advancement and culture of the local graduates. We had non-service professors of Botany, Materia Medica, Jurisprudence and Hygiene, and men of distinction too; but for reasons difficult to fathom, the non-service professorships got "docked" into the schedule of the Indian Medical Covenant. This is a state of affairs, however, which seems almost to have been predicted by the genius of Morehead who, in his great anxiety to keep the aims and objects of the institution, for which he showed such fatherly care, strongly before the public and professional mind lest they be forgotton, gives expression to this fear in these words:—"Who, I would ask, that has lived for any time in this country has not witnessed well-digested plans of public good marred in their execution, simply, because, in the changes of governments and the fluctuations of society, the grand principles on which they were based has been forgotton and overlooked, and its place usurped by secondary and subordinate purposes?" There may have been times to which the present exclusive system of appointments to teaching institutions may have been suited. But it is abundantly clear that not only are they unsuited to the instincts of progress times, and the needs and requirements of the times in which we are now living, but that they were actually against the very intentions of the founders of the Grant Medical College, and the time has come, therefore, when there should be a removal of the rules which hamper, if they do not altogether prevent, the devolpment of indigenous talents and even preclude the well-intentioned among the executive from administering the educational institution accord-according to its own wants and to the wants of the profession to which it offers the only field for scientific work and intellectual advancement. For, as I have already said, service or no service: the instincts of the science and its creed must govern the thoughts and actions of professional men, especially when they are concerned with the honour and glory of their science. All honour to men of those broad and sympathetic views, who never missed an opportunity of advancing and encouraging their own pupils by raising them to places for which they were qualified, and in which they might be useful, without any narrow-minded prejudices about so-called prestige and dignity. Strange as it may appear in these days, it must be mentioned that such a distinguished scholar as Peat was pleased to serve under his own pupil as Vice-President of a Society of which the professors and practitioners were members. I mean the Grant Medical College Society, of which Peat was content to be the Vice-President, allowing the honour of Presidentship to his distinguished pupil, the late Dr. Bhau Daji. I cannot more fittingly conclude this tribute of respect and admiration for the distinguished and liberal pioneers of medical education in this city, and my appeal to their worthy successors, than by referring to the noble and high-souled words of one who, though a service-man himself, was still a great and most earnest votary of science. In addressing an audience of his colleagues and pupils, this is what he said:—"Let there be amongst us the spirit of frankness, cordiality, and fair dealing, by which an honourable competition should alone be characterised. May our intercourse here have the effect of checking that tendency which a feeling of rivalry is apt to excite, to disparage the qualifications of those who are running the same race; and above all, let it remind us that, in the honourable struggle in which we are to engage, our course will not be quickened by unfairly endeavouring to keep back those who are manfully disputing the palm with us. Let us rather endeavour to realise to ourselves the sense of humiliation and disgrace which success by such means cannot fail to produce; and while attaching a due measure of importance to the distinction which success confers, let us never forget that it is only a source of happiness when fairly earned and deserved by honourable exertion." (Applause.)

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the proposition, and Dr. H. Tavaria having supported it, it was carried unanimously.

Dr. A. P. Cama proposed "That this meeting greatly regrets that the beneficent policy recently ennunciated by Government in their resolution dated 9th November 1889, and partially given effect to by Government of appointing persons of special merit and fitness to places in the College and Hospital, and ensuring continuity and efficiency of teaching and practical work by retaining them in their special places irrespective of rank or position in the Service should have been departed from, and thereby important reforms impeded and rendered nugatory." In support of the proposition, Dr. Cama praised the action taken by Lord Reay in the matter.

Dr. S. V. Kane, in seconding the proposition, said that they must have meritorious duly-qualified men for the College, and not that the College should be intended for any particular class of men. Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, under whom they had all received their training with all his ability and experience, was still a Demonstrator of Anatomy because he had not the good fortune to be a Service man. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Professors Myers and Bahadhurjee were liked by the students because they imparted their knowledge of their special branches with zeal and ability, and they threw their whole heart and took a pleasure in the duty which they were asked to perform. (Applause.) They were grateful to the Indian Medical Service for all that they had done for them, and they would be still more grateful if they were to give them a helping hand in acquiring that which would improve and elevate the status of the local profession. (Loud applause.)

Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, having supported the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, seconded by Dr. P. M. Davda, it was resolved that a committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to submit a respectful memorial to Government on the subject of the resolutions passed by this meeting, and to take such other steps as may be considered necessary and expedient to give effect to the aims and the object of this meeting:—Drs. J. C. Lisboa, Atmaram Pandurang, Dosabhoy Bejonjee, K. N. Bahadurjee, Gerson da Cunha, M. B. Colah, Byramjee Nowrowjee, L. P. do Rozario, Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, J. A. Da Gama, Dadabhai Jamasjee, H. D. Pesikaka, S. V. Kane, A. P. Cama, V. V. Gokhale, A. D. Mody, N. N. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. H. Choksey, M. R. Setna, and others, with Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, Burjorjee H. Dantra and B. S. Shroff as Secretaries.

Resolutions were then passed thanking the Medical Union for having taken the initiative in convening the meeting and thanking the chairman of the Presidency Association for the use of their rooms.

Dr. S. K. Nariman, M.D., proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, he said, endeavoured in days gone by to establish another Medical College, but failed owing to circumstances over which he had no control. Unless they tried and established another college, all their grievances would not be easily remedied. (Applause.) This was not a meeting of the Medical Union only but a meeting of the profession. (Loud applause.)

The vote of thanks to the chairman was then carried by acclammation.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, advised the profession to continue to agitate in the matter. The proceedings then terminated.

THE LATE MR. W. E. HART.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET FROM THE BENCH.

The sad termination of Mr. W. Hart's life has caused deep sorrow amongst his brother-judges, and the members of the legal profession, which was evinced by the expression of regret by the judges in their respective courts, and some of the members of the legal profession, on Saturday last, when the Small Causes Court, where Mr. Hart had successfully presided for a number of years, re-opened for business after the October vacation. After some important work had been transacted, the court was closed as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Judge.

On taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, Second Judge, said: Mr. Nusserwanjee and other gentlemen of the Bar,—Since we last met we have had to deplore the loss of Mr. Hart, late Chief Judge of this court. I have worked with him for thirteen years and a-half, and I deeply regret that he has been removed from amongst us. You are aware that he resigned his post of Chief Judge in this court about three and a half months ago while in England, and came out to Bombay to practise at the bar; but alas, he was not destined by fate to realise his intention. The cruel hand of death has removed him from amongst us so soon, causing profound sorrow and grief to his large family. Those who knew him could well guess what a successful career awaited him at the bar. His incumbency of the post of Chief Judge in this court was marked by the kindness and courtesy which always characterised him; and by clearness of perception and forensic ability. I quite agree with what has been said about him that he was a gentle, genial, generous, and faithful friend, ever ready to help the helpless and comfort and cheer the desolate and those in distress. He had earned for himself the deepest respect and esteem of all the practitioners who appeared before him. His widow and his large family will certainly have a wide and deep sympathy, which would help to solace them in their sorrow. As a mark of respect to his memory, I will close my court this day.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, on behalf of his professional brethren, said: I must say that in Mr. Hart we have lost a kind-hearted and generous Judge. His decisions were received by the public with great respect, and the loss by his death is not only to the legal but to the literary world also. In him we saw wit and humour seldom to be met with. He was held in the highest respect by the whole bar as well as the public. In matters of this kind we mortals have no alternative but to submit resignedly to the will of Providence.

Khan Bahadur Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, who seemeed to be deeply affected by the melancholy event, spoke in his court as follows:—I feel sure that the sad news of the death at sea of Mr. Hart, late Chief Judge of this Court, has been received with feelings of profound sorrow. The deceased was a fine specimen of the intellectual Englishman. His bright talents and sterling character, joined to his natural affability of temper, endeared him to all who came in contact with him, and he won their golden opinions. Speaking for myself, I think I have lost a true friend, guide, and philosopher in Mr. Hart. To work under him was not only a pleasure, but an honour. His sterling worth and sound decisions as an impartial judge left a deep impression upon those who came before him. Out of respect to his memory, this court will be closed to-day after the disposal of the morning list.

Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, in replying on behalf of the profession, said: Your Honour will permit me as the senior member of the bar here present to share with you fully in the expression of sorrow at the sad death of our late lamented Chief Judge. When I express these sentiments, I am but echoing the feelings of all the members of the bar who had the good fortune to practise before that learned judge while he presided over our court. The news of his death sometime last month was received with extreme regret both by the profession and the public, as the many good qualities of head and heart of the departed gentleman had endeared him to all who came in contact with him.

Mr. E. Vander Straaten, Fifth Judge, said: Before proceeding with the business of this court, I wish to express the deep regret, which I am sure is shared by all professional gentlemen connected with this court at the loss we have sustained by the sad death of Mr. Hart, late Chief Judge of this Court. Not only as the Chief Judge of this Court, in which capacity he commanded the greatest respect, but also personally, his death will be regretted by all who had the good fortune of knowing Mr. Hart. The deceased's sound judgment, his high legal and literary attainments, combined with an amiable nature, had secured for him the high respect of all. On an occasion of this sort one perhaps would express much by saying little, especially when the members of the profession and the public at large fully share those feelings which I desire to convey to them.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, said that the legal profession deeply regretted Mr. Hart's death, which came upon all of them with a sudden shock. The deceased was loved by all who came to his court. He was most successful as the Chief Judge of this court, and displayed the greatest acumen in his judgments, which were admired by everybody. To crown all these qualities, he was most courteous to the bar, and even humorous on certain occasions. He (Mr. Little) and all the members of the profession fully shared the expressions of regret that had fallen from his Honour. They all sympathised with Mrs. Hart in her sad bereavement.

"May I ask you," writes Mr. W. W. Hopwood, Head-master of Louth School, "to make it known to all who are interested in the late Laureate's old school that it is proposed to place on record his connection with it by means of some memorial to be attached to the school itself? The governors of the school are at present acting as a committee for the above purpose, and will be glad to add to their number. Subscriptions will be received by H. F. V. Faulkner, Clerk to the Governors, King Edward VI. School, Louth, or by myself, at the Lodge, Louth, Lincolnshire."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A few months ago, says the *Englishman*, a suggestion was made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the new rule prohibiting the transport of petroleum by water within the limits of the port of Calcutta should be relaxed so as to allow of boats carrying oil for transport from the terminus of the East Indian Railway to be accommodated in the boat dock at Howrah. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a letter to the Government of India, reported unfavourably on the suggestion, and the latter has now decided that in view of the attitude of the local Government the Governor-General in Council sees no reason for taking action in the matter.

The Director-General of Ordnance in India proposed some time ago that the present system under which Royal Artillery officers are posted to temporary acting appointments in the Department should be discontinued, the establishment being augmented instead by eleven Ordnance Officers of the 4th class. The Government of India have decided that, subject to the decision of the Secretary of State for India, an augmentation of seven officers of the 4th class may be sanctioned, with effect from April 1st next year, provided there is sufficient money available for the purpose in the estimates for 1893-94.

In noticing the Assam Census Report, as we did some time ago, observes a contemporary, it might have been asked when the other Census reports are likely to appear? Mr. Gait has not only produced a very interesting and valuable work, but in point of quickness he has come in a field ahead of his colleagues. We understand, however, that with the exception of those for Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Madras, all the volumes are now in the hands of the Government of India's press at Calcutta—where some of them have been since June last. The Imperial tables meanwhile, which are being executed under Mr. Baines' eye at home, are complete and printed, with the exception of those relating to caste and occupation, the latter of which is now in the Press. The former series cannot be closed until the returns from Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces come in, and we do not yet know whether they have been despatched.

The advocacy of Lord Wolseley's claim to the Viceroyalty of India when Lord Lansdowne leaves it, which appears in a London paper, might almost be described as venal, the *Pioneer* thinks. There can be absolutely no reason for bestowing such a charge as the Government of the Indian Empire upon Lord Wolseley, except that Lord Wolseley himself would like it. A distinguished professional soldier might make a good Viceroy, as might the Archbishop of Canterbury or the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, but there is no more necessity for making the one experiment than the other. Indeed, as far as the feelings of India is concerned, if it were necessary to give the province of administration into untrained hands, the country would vastly prefer that they should be those of some one whose professional proclivities would be less formidable. But allowing that the time needs a soldier-statesman in the Viceroyalty as the *World's* special pleading says: Why are we compelled to have resort to Lord Wolseley? Is there not one closer at hand whose qualifications are so infinitely superior as to make comparison in this respect impossible?

The superfluous appointment of Clerk for Geographical Records at the India Office has been abolished, and the recent holder of the post, Mr. C. E. D. Black, has retired from the service on a pension. There are probably a few more well-paid positions in Whitehall that might similarly be dispensed with without injury to the public interests. Mr. Black joined the Civil Service twenty-six years ago, and was principal private secretary to Sir William Harcourt when that statesman was at the Home Office.

The programme of the Survey of India Department's operations for the present cold weather consists of little more more than an extension and continuance of the work that was going on before the recess. One party, however, is to be sent to Behar to take up the cadastral survey there, and another is being relegated to the zemindaris attached to the Chhattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces to undertake the traverse survey of villages in those districts. The party hitherto at work on the survey of Gujerat will, on completion of that task, be transferred to the Southern Mahratta country to extend the topographical survey of those parts; and in the Central Provinces, the Nimar district is to be taken in hand. The course of the Indus through Sind is also to be re-surveyed during the season.

In consequence of misunderstandings with M. de Lanessan, Governor of Indo-China, General Reste, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the far East, is returning to France.

The Russians have naturally no great liking for M. Arminius Vambery. The St. Petersburg Official Messenger is now trying to prove that the adventurous Hungarian is another Munchausen. His description of Samarcand, it is said, is so inaccurate that it is impossible that he could ever have visited Tamerlane's city. That it is not very exact is well known to most people who have studied the subject. Vambery's errors were pointed out years ago by the Russian writer Terentieff, and the late Mr. Schuyler had something to say about them. The wonder is, however, that travelling in disguise, with the ever-constant dread of detection, and never able to take down even the briefest note, M. Vambery remembered so much of what he saw.

A marriage will take place early in January between Capt. Fleetwood Hewett, 3rd B. Ofordshire L.I., second son of Maj. Hewett, of Upland, Hughenden, Bucks, and nephew of the late Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Miss Annie E. Blankeney, younger daughter of Mr. E. Blankeney, of St. James's-square, Bath, and granddaughter of the late Mr. J. H. Blankeney, J.P. and D.L., of Abbert and Castle Blankeney, co. Galway.

Mr. Henry Waterfield, C.B., Financial Secretary to the India Office, has been appointed Secretary to the Indian Currence Commission.

A marriage has been arranged between Maj. Sir Claude M. MacDonald, K.C.M.G., Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Maj.-Gen. J. O. MacDonald, and Ethel, widow of the late P. Craigie Robertson, Indian Political Service, and daughter of the late Maj. W. Cairns Armstrong, 15th Regt.

The close of the Sonepore Fair has, this year, been marked by a series of fatalities. Cholera appeared in the native camp; a *must* elephant broke loose and killed three men; and, finally, two boats capsized while crossing the big ferry, causing a considerable loss of life.

Lieutenant Count von Schweinitz, the leader of the German Expedition to the Victoria Nayanza to establish a dockyard there, and who was wounded at Tabora in an encounter with a hostile tribe, subjects of Sultan Sukki, has written a letter to his brother, dated Urguru, now published in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, in which occur the following passages:—"The Sultan Maharuri came to me and asked me to visit his domain. I had expected a hostile reception from all the tribes, but had formed an erroneous opinion of those 'savages.' The Sultans are very intelligent and taking people. I have to-day visited the village of Sultan Wamba, and can assure you that many peasants in Germany do not live in such pleasant dwellings. The rooms the people inhabit are from 9ft. to 12ft. high, and from 12ft. to 18ft. wide. An exemplary carefulness is exhibited in all their industrial pursuits. Vessels of from 6ft. to 9ft. high and of 3ft. to 6ft. in diameter contain the fruits of the fields; the fruit is then carefully selected and placed in small coops on the flat roofs of the houses to dry. There are goats and fowl in plenty, but unfortunately no oxen, for two years ago a plague came among the cattle and they all had to be killed. I am on good terms at present with all the Sultans. They are powerful rulers, and govern large territories, and commerce with the different peoples is highly interesting."

Determined to achieve their heroic purpose, and to prove that it is possible to organise a display far more colossal and more varied in its character than the "biggest show on earth," the governing body of the world's Fair at Chicago intended (the *Daily Telegraph* says) to institute a grand tournament in all branches of sport, open to all nations, for the championship of the world. The requisite fund will be provided by the authorities controlling the Exhibition, and a movement is on foot to persuade the athletes of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales to visit America in 1893 to compete for championship honours. The secretary of the Amateur Atletic Union of the United States has written to a gentleman in England suggesting the desirability of the movement, and his correspondent has replied stating that the gathering is worthy of support if conducted under rules which have received the approbation of the leading amateur athletic associations of England.

A disagreeable impression has been caused in Vienna by the announcement that the principal object of the Czarevitch's visit to Athens is to be betrothed to his cousin, the Princess Marie of Greece.

A Lisbon telegram says Senhor Marianno Carvalho has been returned for Cartaxo. Senhor Dias Ferreira, the Premier, has been defeated at Aveiro, which place he has represented in Parliament for the last 20 years.

The Russian Minister at Pekin has notified his Government that the construction of the Manchuria section of the Trans-Siberian Railway is beginning to meet with serious difficulties from the Special Financial Committee appointed by the Chinese Government to decide as to the advantages to be derived from the line.

The scientific expedition fitted out by the Russian Geographical Society, under the direction of M. Potanine, started on Oct. 15 from Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia. The expedition is divided into two parties, which will explore South-Western China and North-Western Thibet respectively. M. Potanine is accompanied by his wife.

The following recently-proved wills are published:—Mr. William Henry Ross, of Lexham-gardens and of Liverpool, merchant, £44,514; Mr. James Buckingham Bevington, J. P., late of Merle-wood, Sevenoaks, Kent, £116,000; Mr. James Methven, earthenware manufacturer, Kirkcaldy, £92,000; Mr. William Wood, M.D., F.R.C.P., £67,000; the Rev. John Marjoribanks Nisbet, late of 16, Bedford-square, £18,000; Mr. Sigismund Stanley, of 11, Courtfield-road, £30,516; Mr. Charles Greville Prideaux, of Holland Lodge, Regent's Park, Q.C., Recorder of Bristol, £9,628; Dame Frances Colt (wife of Sir T. A. Colt, Bart.) £14,000; and Miss Maria Bulkeley Ede, late of 18, Brunswick-place, Brighton, £39,000. The *Illustrated London News* gives the following outlines of a recent will:—The will (dated August 23, 1891) of Mr. Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I., Surgeon-General in her Majesty's Bengal Army (retired), late of The Chalet, Farnham Royal, Bucks, who died on July 26, was proved on October 4, by Mrs. Isabella Jane Bellew, the widow, and Patrick Francis Bellew, the brother, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £20,000. The testator leaves his freehold property, The Chalet, and £500 to his son, Robert Walter Dillon; and £6,000 each to his daughters, Alexa Ismay and Ina Claire. There are also some specific bequests to his said children, and two or three other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his wife, for whom he states he has already provided.

The office of Astronomer Royal of Ireland, vacant by the appointment of Sir Robert Ball as Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, in succession to Professor Adams, has been conferred by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, on Mr. Arthur A. Raubaut.

Reuter telegraphed from New York, Oct. 25:—The *World's* Buffalo correspondent telegraphs that the switchmen all over the country are preparing a monster strike to commence in May next, by which they expect to cripple the business of the railways in connection with the World's Fair, and thus force the companies to concede the demands of their employes.

The sum of 50,000 marks (£2,000) which the German Emperor has just presented to the German Society for the Promotion of Aerial Navigation for the advancement of this science, is to be devoted to the construction and equipment of a giant balloon. This balloon will be as high as a four-storied house, will be 56ft. in diameter, and it will contain no less than 2,530 cubic metre of gas. It will be made of Egyptian cotton-stuff, and will be coated with valcanised gums, which is considered better than varnish. A rather interesting feature of the balloon will be the provision of a special valve of a new kind which will keep the gas pure for a longer time, and therefore sustain the balloon for a longer period. It is proposed to make within a year no less than 50 journeys with the balloon, and to ascend as high as possible, up to 33,000 feet, if necessary, with artificial respiration. Over £400 will be expended in purchasing scientific apparatus for this balloon. Experiments will, if possible, be simultaneously made with two other balloons to further investigate the physical condition of the atmosphere.

The St. Petersburg *Svet* declares that when occasion arises Russia will be able to determine her Pamir frontier with the Bokharans, the Afghans, and the Chinese, but not with the English.

At a meeting of the Carmaux strikers on Oct. 21, the proposal to submit the dispute to arbitration was ratified, M.M. Camille Pelletan, Millerand, and Clemenceau being appointed the delegates for the men. The award of the Premier, M. Loubet, provides:—(1) That M. Calvignac shall be reinstated as a workman in the employ of the Mining Company. Leave is to be granted to him during the whole term of his tenure of the office of mayor. (2) That the company shall reinstate all the workmen now on strike except those who have been convicted for riot or disorder by the police court at Albi. (3) That Mr. Humblot, the manager of the company, shall retain his functions. M. Loubet's award was accepted by the masters; but it caused great dissatisfaction amongst the men, and the strike committee, who give in detail their reasons for doing so have declared that there is good reason for continuing the strike. The committee have resolved to exhaust every pacific and legal means, and to appeal from the arbitrator's decision to public opinion, "confidently awaiting the verdict." The men support the decision of their committee.

It is not generally known (according to "Atlas," in the *World*) that the German Empress, in spite of her many excellent qualities, is very extravagant, and owes large sums of money to many of the Berlin tradesmen, one firm alone having a bill of 800,000 marks, or £40,000, against her Majesty. The Empress never wears either a dress, a mantle, or a bonnet a second time in public, and everything that she buys is of the very best. It is all the more surprising when it is recollected how extremely similar her surroundings were before her marriage to Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, and even after her marriage until her husband succeeded to the Empire. The Emperor is also very largely in debt, in spite of the handsome present made to him last spring by the Empress Frederick, who advanced him a million and a-half of marks. His Majesty has now undertaken the greater part of the expenses which will be incurred at the coming Luther Festival at Wittenberg, which is to take place on the 31st inst., and which will be on a most magnificent scale. The Emperor has, unfortunately, not the slightest idea of money, and scatters it right and left, to the great horror of many of his loyal subjects.

Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, will proceed to-night on inspection duty to Deolalee, by the 11-30 p.m. train. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-morrow to announce the departure.

With regard to our recent remarks on Forest matters in Bombay, says the *Pioneer*, we learn that no official communication from the responsible officers of the Forest Department, calling in question any of the statements made in the Resolution of September 12th, which has been so sharply criticised has yet reached the head-quarters of the Local Government. This, however, one would think, need not prevent the Bombay authorities from noticing the charges made in the public Press, and of inquiring for themselves into their correctness.

A NOTABLE MAHOMEDAN CONVERT ON ISLAM.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Mahomed Alexander Russel Webb delivered a lecture on Islam at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute. The Kokani Kaji of Bombay was voted to the chair.

Mr. Webb, in delivering his lecture, said:—I have been requested to tell you why I—an American born in a country which is nominally Christian, and reared under the drippings of an orthodox Presbyterian pulpit—came to adopt the faith of Islam as my guide-in-life. I might reply promptly and truthfully that I adopted this religion because I found, after protracted study, that it was the best and only system adapted to the spiritual needs of humanity; but this reply would be altogether too general to be satisfactory. Now instead of telling you in detail how and why I became a Mussulman, I will try to tell you what Mahomed really taught, and endeavour to show that his religious system has a much more valid claim to the careful, unprejudiced attention of the Western world than the average Christian is willing to concede. It is manifestly impossible in a single lecture to present a full and complete exposition of the Islamic system, one that will satisfy the enquiring mind. I will, therefore, be compelled to generalize to some extent. And here let me say that I was not born, as some boys seem to be, with a fervently religious strain in my character. I will not even assert that I was a *good* boy, such as mothers sometimes point out as shining examples for their own sons. I attended the Presbyterian Sunday School of my native town, when I couldn't avoid it, and listened with weariness and impatience to the long, abstruse discourses of the minister while I longed to get out into the glad sunshine and hear the more satisfying sermons preached by God himself through the murmering brooks, the gorgeous flowers, and the joyous birds. When I reached the age of 20, and became practically my own master, I was so tired of the restraint and dulness of the Church, that I wandered away from it and never returned to it. As a boy I found nothing in orthodox Christianity calculated to win me to it, and in later years I encountered convincing evidences of its grave errors and insufficiency as a means of securing salvation, or of elevating and purifying the human character. Fortunately I was of an enquiring turn of mind—I wanted a reason for everything, and I found that neither laymen nor clergy could give me any rational explanation of this faith, but either told me that such things were mysteries or that they were beyond my comprehension. After trying in vain to find something in the Christian system to satisfy the longings of my soul and meet the demands of reason, I drifted into materialism, and for several years had no religion at all. About eleven years ago I became interested in the study of the Oriental religions, beginning with Buddhism as students of the Eastern systems usually do. I will not weary you with details further than to say that at that time I had access to a most excellent library of about 13,000 volumes, from four to seven hours a day at my disposal, and that I was intensely in earnest in my efforts to solve the mysteries of life and death, and to know what relations the religious systems of the world bore to these mysteries. My mind was in a peculiarly deceptive yet exacting and analytical condition; absolutely free from the prejudices of all creeds, and ready to absorb the truth, no matter where it might be found. Firmly materialistic, I looked at first to the advanced school of materialistic science and found that it was just as completely immersed in the darkness of ignorance as I was. It could tell me the name of every bone, muscle, nerve and organ of the human body, as well as its position and purpose or function. But it could *not* tell me the real difference between a live man and a dead one. It could tell me the name of every tree, plant, and flower, and designate the species to which each belonged, and what were its apparent properties and attributes, but it could not tell me how and why the three grew and the flower bloomed. It was absolutely certain that man was born, lived a brief space, and died, but whence he came and whither he went were riddles which they confessed themselves utterly unable to solve. "Those matters belong to the Church," said a scientist to me. "But the church knows absolutely nothing of them," I replied. "Nor do I, nor does science," was the helpless, hopeless way in which he dismissed the question from the conversation.

I saw Mill and Loche, Kant, Hegel Fishte, Huxley, and many other more or less learned writers discoursing with a great show of wisdom concerning protoplasm and protogen and monads, and yet not one of them could tell me what the soul was or what became of it after death. "But no one can tell you that," I fancy I hear some one say. That is one of the greatest errors that poor blind humanity ever made; there are many people who have solved this mystery, but they are not the materialistic followers of any creed. I have spoken so much of myself in order to show you that my adoption of Islam was not the result of misguided sentiment, blind credulity, or sudden emotional impulse, but that it was born of earnest, honest, persistent, unprejudiced study and investigation, and an intense desire to know the truth. And now let us see what Islam really is, and you will readily understand, I think, why I have accepted it. Here the lecturer referred to the corruption of the Mahomedan and Christian systems by our zealous followers, and gave a general outline of the orthodox Islamic system. In the light of reason and human testimony it has been quite conclusively shown that Mahomed was a pure and holy man who voluntarily gave up all that the world holds dear, in order to obtain a knowledge of the one great spiritual truth; that he suffered ridicule, obloque, and persecution of the cruelest, most vindictive character in trying to teach this truth to the Arabs, and that he died in extreme squalor and poverty after having fully accomplished his mission. These are facts which are generally admitted even by the Christian writers, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to call Mahomedan witnesses. It is said that a young man once asked Jesus what he should do in order to inherit everlasting life. The reply was "Sell all that thou hast, give to the poor, take up the cross and follow me." Now that is exactly what Mahomed did, except that he did not follow Jesus in the sense understood by the orthodox Christian. He sacrified all he had in the world and bore the cross of trials and suffering faithfully and patiently until he had securely planted the true faith in the East. It has been plainly shown by every writer who has given us anything purporting to be a record of the life of our prophet, that during his childhood he was remarkable for his quiet, gentle demeanour, his quick intelligence and his modest retiring, thoughtful disposition. While he mingled freely with the boys of Mecca he did not acquire any of their coarse and vicious habits. As a youth he was distinguished by his affectionate ways, his frankness and truthfulness under all circumstances, and as a man he was upright, just and generous in his dealings, and was a merchant whose honesty and reliability were unimpeached. So generally was his character recognized that he was called by the people of Mecca "Al Amin, the Trusty." Does it seem possible that a man with such pronounced and well-grounded principles of morality and integrity followed until the age of 50 could suddenly change and become what many of the Christian writes have wickedly declared him to be; I don't believe it. All the prominent Christian authors have been forced to the confession, more or less plainly made, that after protracted study and research, they were utterly unable to form an adequate and satisfying conception of his character. The explanation of their failure is plain—they reasoned from the standpoints of their own materialistic creeds, and facts which would have solved the riddle for them, had they been able to break away from their false opinions and beliefs, were cast aside as valueless. Several of these sapient writers have said in substance: "Mahomed was not *our* kind of a Christian, and, therefore, he *must* have been an impostor. But it troubles us to find that such a truly pure and holy man was not a Christian."—Had they understood the teachings of their own prophet they would not have wondered at this seeming phenomenon. It has been admitted that Mahomed's material prospects were all that the most ambitious young man of his time could have desired, until he began to teach spiritual truth. His relatives were wealthy and his uncle Abu Taleb, who took him in his family and became a kind, affectionate, and indulgent father to him after the death of his own parents, was one of the wealthiest and most prosperous merchants in Arabia. The guardianship of the Kaaba at Mecca, the incumbent of which office was also Governor of the city, was hereditarily fixed in his family line, and, had he been content to drift with the tide of life as he found it, it would certainly have fallen to him together with his uncle's great wealth. Had he been the crafty, ambitious, unprincipled man he is popularly believed by the Christians to have been, he would undoubtedly have waited patiently and kept in favour with his relatives until, in the natural course of events, he must have become one of the foremost men in Arabia, crowned with wealth and high honors, and surrounded by all the comforts, luxuries, and grandeur of a worldly life. But he chose the better way, although it led him through a path thickly strewn with sharp stones and cruel thorns, and, from a wordly point of view, filled his life with bitter disappointments, privations, sorrows, and sufferings of the most narrowing description. And herein is a lesson which should sink deeply into the hearts of those who have turned their backs upon the higher way, and are engaged in that mad chase after rupees and comfort which is so deeply engrossing the attention of the greater part of the world. Has there ever been a prophet who attempted to teach the world the one true way to eternal life whose path has been strewn

...ith roses? Not one. The world hates the truth with ...dish malignancy, and calls madly for the blood of him who attempts to teach it. The claim made by Mahomed that aroused the fury and contempt of the Meccans was substantially the same as that made by Jesus of Nazareth, who received similar treatment at the hands of the enraged Jesus. He said that he was a Prophet and Apostle of God, inspired by the Supreme Being to point out to the Arabs the true way to salvation and to redeem them from idolatry and the vices which they had acquired indirectly from following a thoroughly materialistic religion. He repeatedly told his hearers that he was not supernatural being but a man, like unto them, with the same physical structure, the same mental endowments, and the same natural inclinations and proclivities; that from the Supreme spirit he had learned the solution of the mystery of life and death and the true way to eternal life; that he had given up the world that he might teach them this way—had crucified himself that they might live—and this is the only way in which Jesus was ever crucified, all the sophistical arguments and quotations from false history to the contrary notwithstanding. Mahomed claimed to be a Prophet sent from God in the same sense that Moses, Abraham, Elias, Jesus, and every other truly inspired prophet claimed to have been sent. He taught no new religious system, but sought to revive that one eternal truth which has been preserved to man from the beginning of the world, and will continue to be preserved as long as the world shall stand. His claim was no more nor less than that made by Jesus, was never claimed to be God nor the son of God in the sense in which some misguided people believe he did. In the 58th verse of the 8th chapter of the Gospel of St. John is a statement attributed to Jesus which has sorely puzzled Bible readers and commentators, but which is a plain unequivocal statement of all that Jesus claimed to be, when it is properly translated from the original Greek. It reads thus: "Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily I say unto you, before Abraham was, I am." As the verse stands, it is an ungrammatical absurdity and means nothing. The correct translation into English would make it read thus: "Verily, verily I say unto you. I am what Abraham was before me." That is to say, an inspired Prophet like Abraham. Jesus admitted that there were other true prophets before him, and some of the Mahomedan doctors insist, and their arguments and evidence are by no means unworthy of consideration, that he plainly prophesied the coming of Mahomed, declaring that the latter would lead his followers into the truth. And I assure you that our Prophet never taught anything that was at all at variance with the true teachings of Jesus; on the contrary, a careful comparison of the true tenets of the faith of Islam with those taught to his disciples by the Prophet of Nazareth cannot fail to show that in their tone and tendency they are identical. Mahomed frequently referred to the Nazarene as "Jesus, the inspired son of Mary," the Holy Prophet sent by God to the Jews, and paid to him the loftiest tributes of love, reverence, and esteem; but for the absurd dogmas, misconceptions, and superstitions of the system erroneously called Christianity he had nothing but the strongest condemnation. He taught that at certain periods in the development of humanity a prophet arose from among the people to raise them from the degrading materialism of dogmatic creeds, the unhealthy growths of ambition, selfishness and worldliness, and to guide them into the true path from which the desires of the flesh had led them to stray; that this was God's method of holding humanity in its upward course toward spiritual perfection. He declared that he was the last of a long line of prophets, and that he taught nothing different from the teachings of his predecessors, that his purpose was to renew the one supreme truth in the hearts of his fellow Arabs. The validity of this declaration is apparent when one has some knowledge of the philosophy of Islam. "What!" exclaims the Christian, "And does Islam really contain a philosophy?" Yes, my misguided brother, it is a philosophy as well as a religion, and a pure, perfect, holy philosophy too. Every Mussulman who reads his Koran and has any conception whatever of the doctrines of his religion freely concedes that Jesus was an inspired prophet; but he also knows that the system known to-day as Christianity and taught from the pulpits of the so-called Christian churches is no more like the system taught by the Nazarene than is the African Vandoo system or the absurd antics and notions of the Salvation Army. When I talk to a Christian about Islam he promptly declares that it is opposed to civilization, endorses polygamy, has a horribly bloody record, and that its followers are fanatical and intolerant; all this in his estimation is true and ought to condemn any religion. The average ignorant Christian in America—and I suspect he is the same in England,—fully believes that every Mahomedan has a harem full of wives where he spends the greater portion of his time when he is not prowling about with sword in hand seeking to kill a Christain. A fairly intelligent Christian once told me that every Mahomedan believed that he could not get a really good place in paradise until he had killed and eaten a Christian. "But," said a Parsee to me in Rangoon, "you cannot deny that our present advanced civilization is to due Christianity." "Well I *do* deny it," I said, and then I referred him to the New Testament and to the sermon on the Mount, and asked him to try to harmonize those principles with what is called Christian civilization. It cannot be done. The cold truth is that this Western civilization has nothing of the true spirit of Christianity in it, but is the legitimate offspring of ambition and selfishness. It is also a well-known fact that the course of Western progress and advancement has always been obstructed by the Christian Church, ever since that church has had an existence. It has always stood in front of the procession and shouted with uplifted hands: "You mustn't go any further, or you will weaken and degrade me." And then when it has been pushed aside and the irresistible tide has swept past it, it has tried in every way to impede and harrass the moving column. And now with marvellous assurance and impudence it says: "See what *we* have done. Look at our glorious Christian civilization and then fall down and worship us." The truth is, and every man can ascertain it for himself, that what is called Christian civilization was born in the 8th century among the Moslems of Spain, while the Christian world was plunged in the depths of ignorance and barbarism.

And now let us glance briefly at that great bugbear, polygamy. Almost the first question a Christian asks me is: "Do you believe in polygamy?" "Yes" I reply, "under certain conditions." And last week an educated Mussulman said to me: "Surely you do not believe in polygamy—you would not advocate its introduction in America?" He was clearly surprised when I said that I not only believed in polygamy but would advocate its introduction into the American social system as soon as America had become sufficiently moral and refined to adopt it decently and respectably. Let us look at this question rationally. When your Prophet taught on earth, unlimited polygamy was sanctioned by the laws and social customs of Arabia. He modified the practice by allowing his followers to marry only four wives, telling them plainly that they should not marry any more women than they could treat with equal love and justice. He subsequently declared that no man could love two wives equally, and this declaration practically annulled the privilege of marrying four. It is quite clear that his purpose was to purify the existing social conditions and elevate the domestic relations to a higher moral standard. While polygamy is looked upon in the West as vicious and criminal and subversive of morality and justice, in the East it has quite a different aspect, owing to social traditions and customs, and is considered quite in harmony with the most exalted ideas of propriety. Now there are many sides to this question, and to discuss it fully would require more time than is at my disposal this evening. I freely admit the fact that the introduction of polygamy at once into our American social system would certainly prove most pernicious; but when the system and its purposes and tendencies are properly understood, and the beneficent moral influences of Islam have produced the effects which they must inevitably produce among an educated and enlightened people, *it* can and should be advocated. It is absolutely the only remedy for the curses of prostitution and marital infidelity with which America and Europe are most grievously afflicted, and it will elevate our womanhood to that exalted and admirable position which it is fitted by nature to occupy. While Mahomedan law permits polygamy, it does not present it as an article of faith, and no good Mussulman would think of marrying more than one wife unless the conditions existing in his home imperatively demanded such a course, and he could conform to the spirit of the Islamic requirements. One is allowed to marry four wives if in so doing he does not violate the laws of the land in which he lives, but he may have one wife or more without sacrificing any of his religious rights or privileges. One can be just as good a Mussulman, as a monogamist or a bachelor, as he can as polygamist, and will stand just as well in the estimation of his neighbours. Go with me into any large American or European city and see the evidences of that resistless torrent of vice and crime that rushes and seethes through the social fabric; go with me to a fashionable ball reception or dinner party, and see the position in which noble woman, one of the grandest works of God, has been placed by the usages and customs of this 19th century civilization; see the honored wives of wealthy educated Christians and their virtuous daughters, exposing to the view of men whose blood and passions are fired by the fumes of alcohol, personal charms which should be seen only in the privacy and purity of the home; take up the newspapers and see the records of divorce, social scandals, and marital woes that fill us with shame and disgust—and then tell me that these so-called Christian laws and Christian customs are good things. And where is the remedy for all this? In Mahommedan laws and customs—in Islamic principles Christian laws and customs have been tried for many centuries and have failed utterly. Now give Islam a trial. The lecturer then spoke at lenth of the war record of Mohammedanism, comparing it with that of Christianty and showing that the comparison was favourable to the former. He denied that Isham was propagated by force, and said. Our Prophet himself was as thoroughly unaggressive, non-combative and peace-loving as the typical Shaker, and, while he realised the fact that a policy of perfect non-resist ance would speedily have resulted in the murder of himself and every Moslem in Arabia, he urged his followers to avoid, as far as possible, violent collisions with the unbelievers and not to fight unless it was necessary in order to protect their lives. There are a number of accusations made against Mahommedanism, which, even if true, cannot justly be said to have even the remotest relation to the doctrines of Islam; there are zealots and fanatics in all religious bodies, and it is due to their weaknesses that discredit falls upon the faith they profess to follow. It would be useless to attempt, in a single lecture, to reply to all the false charges made against Mahommedanism by ignorant and prejudiced writers; but at the risk of exhausting your patience, I will refer to one more. It has been said that toleration is unknown among the Moslems. A Christian writer in "Chambers'" Encyclopedia says:—"One remarkable feature of the Moslem rule in Spain deserves mention, as it contrasts them so favourably with the contemporary and subsequent rulers of that country even to the present time, and that is their universal toleration in religious matter." Being a Christian this writer can hardly beaccused of partiality to Islam, Godfrey Higgins, another writer who can safely be called a 19th century Christian at least, says:—"Nothing is so common as to hear the Christian priests abuse the religion of Mahomed for its bigotry and intolerance. Wonderful assurance and hypocrasy! Who was it that expelled the Moriscoes from Spain because they would not turn Christians? Who was it that murdered the millions of Mexico and Peru and gave them all away as slave because they were not Christians? What a contrast have the Mahomedans exhibited in Greece! For many centuries the Christians have been permitted to live in the peaceable possession of their properties, their religion, their priests, bishops, patriarchs, and churches; and the war between the Greeks and Turks was no more waged on account of religion than was the war between the negroes in Demerara and the English. . . . . . Wherever the Caliphs conquered, if the inhabitants turned Mahommedans, they were instantly on a footing of perfect equality with the conquerors." An ingenious and learned dissenter, speaking of the Saracens says:—"They persecuted nobody; Jews and Christians all lived happy among them." Higgins also says:—"In all the history of the Caliphs there cannot be shown anything half so infamous as the Inquisition, nor a single instance of an individual burnt for his religious opinion; nor, do I believe, put to death in a time of peace for simply embracing Islam. The essence of the true faith of Islam is resignation to the will of God and its corner-stone is prayer. It teaches universal fraternity, universal love, and universal benevolence, and requires purity of mind, purity of action, purity of speech and perfect physical cleanliness. It is the simplest and most elevating form of religion known to man. It has no paid priesthood, nor elaborate ceremonial, admits no vicarious atonement nor relieves its followers of any of the responsibility for their sins. It recognizes but one God, the Father of all things, the divine spirit that dwells in all the manifestations of nature, the one omniscient, omnipotent, omni-present, ruler of the universe, to whom its followers devoutly pray and before whom all stand upon a platform of perfect equality and fraternity. The devout Mussulman, one who has arrived at an intelligent comprehension of the true teachings of Our Holy Prophet, lives in his religion and makes it the paramount principle of his existence. It is with him in his all goings and comings during the day, and he is never so occupied with his business or wordly affairs that he cannot turn his back upon them, when the stated hour of prayer arrives, and present his soul to God. His loves, his sorrews, his hopes, his fears are all immersed in it; it is his last thought when he lies down to sleep at night and the first to enter his mind at down when the voice of the Muezzin rings out loudly and clearly from the minaret of the mosque, waking the soft echoes of the morn with its thrilling solemn, majestic monotones: "Come to Prayer! Come to Prayer! Prayer is better than sleep! Prayer is better than sleep!!"

As most of the audience could not understand English, Mr. Budrudin Kur promised to have the address tranlated and circulated amongst the Mahomedans.

THE LATE COMMANDER OF THE BOKHARA.

A "STAFF-OFFICER" writes *Standard* to the of Oct. 24:—"I have not seen it noticed in any reports on the loss of the Bokhara, that the captain of that ill-fated vessel served as chief officer of the Ganges, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, when the latter vessel was our Army floating hospital in the Harbour of Suakin, during the Eastern Soudan campaign of 1885. I returned to England in the Ganges on the expiration of hostilities, and can testify to the high character for kindness and seamanship shown by Captain Sams, under Captain Andrewes, then the commanding officer, to all on board, sick, wounded, and convalescent. I made an effort to get the medal and Khedive's star granted to both these officers, a precedent having been given in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, but for some reason, although the late Colonel Duncan, M.P., took the matter up, and Sir G. Graham, the general commanding the forces, supported the application, the Naval authorities declined to entertain it; consequently these slight recognitions were not obtained. In view of the fact that we are anxious to encourage officers of the Mercantile Marine to join the Royal Naval Reserve, it seems a pity, when opportunities of recognition occur, they should not be seized, especially as in 1882, Commanders and Chief Officers of Transports received thece decorations. I may add that I was quartered at Hongkong in 1873, when the Bokhara, I think on her first voyage, soon after leaving with the Home mails, ran on an unknown rock, now named the 'Bokhara rock,' had to return to Kowloon, and was only saved by the pluck of her then Commander, Captain Tomlin, and the way in which her stokers kept the fires going until she was docked."

With reference to the foregoing Mr. F. Sams writes from Passenham Manor, Stony Stratford:—"It is impossible for me at such a time, and at so early a date, to answer, as I should wish to do, the numberless letters, telegrams, and messages of sympathy received through the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and arriving from other quarters since the fatal calamity to the Bokhara on Oct. 10. Will you, therefore, allow me, through the medium of the *Standard*, to sincerely, thank all those friends of my late brother who, though personally unknown to me, have so kindly endeavoured to alleviate our grief? I will only mention the three first names on the list—viz., Canon Benham, Colonel Tomkinson (Royal Dragoons), and Lady Charles Beresford—and will add that their letters and messages have given us especial comfort."

Brigade-Surgeon (Retd.) G. C. Gribbon has also written to the *Standard* to add his tribute to the memory of the late Captain Sams.

THE CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN AUTHORITIES.

WE learn (says the "British Medical Journal") from authoritative sources that public feeling is greatly and justly excited by the following incidents, which are likely to be, and ought to be, the subject of further official inquiry. Although cholera was known to prevail at Barracoo, 13 miles beyond Rawal Pindi on the Kashmir road, yet two regiments of Kashmiri infantry and a battery of artillery were recently allowed to march through the different military camps between that station and the frontier in defiance of protests from local, civil, and military officers, who foresaw the inevitable spread of the disease. What happened? Cholera was carried along, and their died:—Surgeon-Colonel Allan, Surgeon-Captains Kenny and Fowler, Majors Dimond and Cole, six European soldiers, and about the same number of civilians near the sanitarium of Murree. Who is responsible for this wholesale creation of widows and orphans? Fifty-nine of the Kashmir troops also died; there is only one European officer and a native apothecary with each of these regiments, and both discipline and sanitation, it is needless to say, are not of the highest order. We fear there was painful mismanagement in this case, and under circumstances which peculiarly and urgently demand investigation. It will be pleaded, of course, that the Kashmir troops had to be pushed through somehow before winter; but, admitting the necessity, were the medical and other protests against the certain diffusion of cholera treated with reasonable attention, and made the basis of rational precautions? We should be sorry to prejudge these questions; but according to much weighty information that has reached us the medical warnings, which ought to have been regarded, seem to have been set aside, with the usual calamitious results. We cannot forget that we have generals who make no secret of their being above taking medical advice. Was this disaster an outcome of that spirit?

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the Overland mails of October 28, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Ameer Alis' child & infant	Mr C Baxendale
Miss Runale	Mr L Marr, MP
Mrs J Mann	Mrs Hewlett
Mr Brackenbury	Miss Brett
Mr W R Kelly	Miss Hill
Miss Thompson	Mr Gabb
Miss Wilkinson	Mr J Smith
Miss Lancaster	Miss E Horne
Mrs Fendall Currie and two Misses Currie	Capt Fenton
Mrs Haden Cope and child	Mr Jennings
Mrs Shannon, infant and two children	Capt Barry
Mr J A Bailey	Mr and Mrs Horsley & child
Miss H M Dickinson	Miss Milling
Mr, Mrs and Miss Molloy	Mrs Neale
Mrs H A Vincent	Mr A J Taylor
Mrs Kellner and 2 daughters	Mr and Mrs Routh
Mrs Jopp and infant	Mrs Whintle
Miss Anson	Capt Dallas
Mr W L Mackenzie	Miss Wingate
Mr R Jehangir	Mr S Mackenzie
Mr W Thomas	Miss Robinson
Mr J H Wright	Lord Douglas Compton
Rev and Mrs C Harding	Miss H A Wilkinson
Rev and Mrs Bissell	Mr Knight
Mr Whintle	Mr A Y Thomson
Col Charles	Mr William Wynn
Mrs E L Jakson and infant	Justice and Mrs Norris
Mrs Westlake	Dr and Mrs Pennell
Miss Rossetter	Rev E T Beatty
Miss Thuillier	Mrs Rawson, child & infant
Mr D L Johnston	Mrs Kerrich
Mr A Butterworth	Mrs & Miss Clarke-Kennedy
Miss Butterworth	Mr T C Walker
Mr J Whittle	Two Misses Anson
Mr A L M Wood	Mr, Mrs and three Misses Campbell
Mr H C Roe	Mr Gordon Harris

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon Justice and Mrs Ameer Ali	Surg-Major Donegan
Mr, Mrs and Miss A Phillips	Mr MacNab
Mr Princep	Captain Wedderburn
Major Williamson	Major Pennington
Major and Mrs W W Leau	Rev C R Marsh
Mr W B Smith	Rev J P Dudley
Col Jarrett	Rev R Mapleson
Mr A Breul	Rev and Mrs Hopkins
Mr Koebel	Mr Bergendahl
Mr Schmer	Capt Borwick
Mr Andreas	Mr, Mrs and 2 Misses J R Naylor
Mr W C Bonnerjee	Mr Duncan
Mr J Karples	Mr W R Fink
Lieut-Col and Mrs Garrett	Miss Jameson
Sir C Petheram	Mr D F Murulachi
Mr Maling Grant	Sir R Musgrave
Mr and Mrs J G A Baird	Mr Tuffnell
Mr C W Wilson	Mr and Mrs de Forrest
Mrs Bone	Mr D S Blair
Mr and Mrs C P Hill	Mr J G Apcar
Mr Delius	Mr A Cooke
Mr T A Apcar	Mr F Ellison
Mr E Goldschmidt	Mr W Dickson
Mr M Metyler	Surg-Major Benson
Mr J H.Thomson	Col Flood
Surg-Major G H Rice	Mrs Brittain
Mr Stauber	Mrs and Miss D Streeter
Mr Paget	Mr and Mrs Pitate
Rev J L Peach	Mr Stolterfoht
Mr R C Temple	

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs Brittain
FROM ADEN.—Mr F C Allen.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. Wm. Rann Kennedy, Q.C., as one of the Justices of the High Court, in the place of Mr. Justice Denman, resigned.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia left Balmoral on Monday for London, and closed their visit to this country on Wednesday, when they returned to Germany, *via* Queenborough and Flushing.

The Duke of York has accepted the office of President of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society for next year.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held in Downing-street yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present except Mr. Campbell Bannerman.

Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Snowdon, in which he alleged that the abatements of rent made in Wales were far less than those allowed to their tenants by English landlords, has given rise to a controversy between the right hon. gentleman and Lord Sudeley and other defenders of the Welsh landowners, in which the accuracy of the Premier's figures has been strongly impugned.

Mr. Courtney addressed a meeting of his constituents at Menheniot on Monday night on public affairs. He did not see, he said, how it was possible by any Home Rule Bill to fulfil the desires of the Irish leaders and at the same time to safeguard the interests of various classes and creeds in Ireland; but he was willing to deal with the promised scheme of the Government fairly upon its merits.

IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant has refused to accept an address of welcome which the Methodists of Ireland proposed to present to him, on account of its containing a declaration of opinion in regard to the maintenance of the Union.

A meeting of Irish landlords at Cork, on Saturday, discussed the subject of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, the composition of which they viewed as one-sided. A resolution was, however, adopted urging landlords and agents to prepare full information for the Commissioners in regard especially to the evictions from farms now held by new tenants.

The Cork Defence Union, at a meeting on Saturday, Mr. Smith-Barry, M. P., in the chair, resolved to maintain and strengthen its organization, in view of the threatened revival of lawlessness and intimidation in Ireland.

Another effort has, it is stated, been made by Archbishop Croke to effect a reconciliation between the two sections of Irish Nationalists, but the attempt has failed.

GENERAL.

The Duke of Devonshire on Friday afternoon opened the 53d annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes at Preston, and at a public meeting in the evening delivered an interesting address on education.

The Duke of Roxburghe died on Sunday at Floors Castle, near Kelso, after a brief illness.

Mr. Gladstone on Friday, in the presence of a large assemblage, cut the first sod of the Wirral Railway, and afterwards spoke upon railway enterprise.

On Mondky the Prime Minister delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, the first of a series of Lectures, endowed by Mr. Romanes, taking as his subject Mediæval Universities, with special reference to Oxford.

Lord Rosebery, on Tuesday, formally inaugurated the Free Library at Whitechapel, and delivered an interesting address on Municipal Government and Literature.

The Lord Mayor on Monday evening entertained at the Mansion House the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, among the guests being the Duke of Edinburgh, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, and other persons of distinction.

The Indian Currency Committee held its first meeting on Tuesday at the India Office.

Lord Onslow has accepted "General" Booth's offer to submit the accounts of "The Darkest England" scheme to an independent and impartial committee, and he will be assisted in his investigation by Sir. H. James, Mr. S. Buxton, Mr. Long, and other gentlemen.

Meetings of the London unemployed have been held during the week on Tower-hill, Mile-end Waste, and other places, at which demands for work have been made on local authorities in strong language.

A ballot taken at the lodges of the Durham Miners' Union on the proposal to establish a legal eight hours' day has resulted in 12,684 votes being given for the proposal and 28,217 against it.

On Tuesday the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wills dismissed an appeal from a judgment given by Judges in Chambers refusing to order certain particulars to be furnished in regard to the petition against the return of Mr. A. J. Balfour for East Manchester.

The ratepayers of the district surrounding Trafalgar-square have met and protested against the decision of Government to allow meetings to be held in the square as being both injurious to trade and dangerous to the public peace.

The trial of Thos Neill for the murder of Matilda Clover terminated on Friday in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to death.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. J. M. Cripps, Ben. S.C.; Maj-Gen. H. D. Manning, Ben. S.C.; Major-Gen. Hastings Fraser, Ma d. S.C.; Lt.-Col. J. R. Turnbull; Col. Crowder, M.A.; Duke of Roxburghe; Lady E. Pelham-Clinton; Mrs. Harrison.

THE *Times's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 24:—"An English gunboat with Mr. Knott, the Vice-Consul, on board, has searched, according to the *Temps*, several boats flying the French flag on the west coast of Madagascar. It also landed part of its crew for rifle practice. The British Government, on its attention being called to this violation of the Brussels Convention and of the Madagascar agreement, has censured the captain."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE "SPECTATOR" AND THE CURRENCY.

REVIEWING Mr. T. Lloyd's pamphlet on "The Silver Crisis," composed of papers reprinted from the *Statist*, the *Spectator* last week expressed the opinion that the cessation of the silver purchases is inevitable in the near future, and, when it comes, will almost certainly be followed by another sharp fall in the value of silver. The chief interest of the subject centres for us, continues the *Spectator*, in the effects upon India. There the question ceases to be merely commercial, and becomes one of the first political importence. By the sudden rise of the rupee in 1890, when the American Silver Legislation was impending, and its subsequent collapse, trade has been disorganised, the public finances have been first enriched and then impoverished, and great expectations have been raised, only to be disappointed, among the European community, whose worldly possessions rise and fall in value day by day with the fluctuations of exchange. The rupee is down to less than 1s. 3d., and a further fall, which seems inevitable, will greatly increase the tension. We believe, indeed, that many of the grievances connected with a low exchange are purely imaginary, and that much of the talk, which emanates chiefly from Lancashire, about low exchanges encouraging exports from India, and discouraging imports will not bear investigation. A falling exchange, no doubt, has this effect; a low stationary exchange cannot, in our opinion, possibly have it, after the markets have once adjusted themselves to the fall. The balance of evidence seems to show that the fall of exchange has been due not so much to a depreciation of silver in comparison with commodities as to an appreciation of gold; and, if that is so, the natives and any Europeans whose whole expenditure is, and is likely to remain, in India, are completely unaffected. Civil servants, however, and others whose salaries were fixed on the assumption of a high value for the rupee, and who now find one-third of their income gone when they attempt to turn it into English money, have a genuine grievance; and it cannot be dismissed, as Mr. Lloyd dismisses it, by saying that civil and military services exist for the good of the country, and that the Indian Government is bound to consider the interests of India in the first place. The men who rule and defend our great dependency are worthy of their hire, and even from the point of view of the interests of India, it is all-important that they should not feel themselves to be ill-treated. An obvious solution would be for the Indian Government, as soon as the American disturbance has ceased, and approximate equilibrium been restored, to revise the salaries of the Services, and raise them to the original standard, assigning to the rupee its market value at the time. But the Indian Government is already crippled by the enormous military expenditure on the North-West frontier, by the great loss it itself incurs on the home charges through the fall of exchange, and by the uncertain position of the opium revenue. There is certainly no way out of the difficulty by tampering with the present currency system; and we hope the Commission, which is about to investigate the matter, will see this. Practically, the only alternative to the present system is the introduction of a gold currency. This, in Mr. Lloyd's view, would be a much simpler process than is generally supposed. "It would not be necessary for the Indian Government to keep gold, and, still less, would it be necessary to introduce a large gold currency. All that the Indian Government would require to do would be to stop absolutely the coinage of silver, retaining the full legal tender character of all the rupees now existing, and to open the mints to the unlimited coinage of gold, making the gold legal tender." He thinks that "the value of the rupee could not merely be retained at what it is at present, but could be very materially raised." We doubt whether, without securing a considerable stock of gold, the Indian Government would find its credit strong enough to maintain its enormous mass of silver coin at a fictitious value, in face of the great fall in the price of silver which the adoption of a gold currency would certainly produce. But Mr. Lloyd's opinion is the opinion of an expert; and beside, he gives, as it seems to us, conclusive reasons for not making the experiment. It is not generally remembered that any currency measure which puts an end to the difficulties of Indian trade with Europe would only substitute similar difficulties in the important and growing trade with China and the East. If the rupee were converted into a token coin, it would be almost impossible to prevent illicit coinage. Moreover, if Indian currency were brought into line with our own, there would be a fall of wages and prices all over the Dependency; the natives would lose considerably on their hoards of silver if the Mints were closed to it, and all this would produce discontent, which might become a grave political danger. In fact, a change in the currency would be a revolution of which no one could foretell all the consequences. Perhaps the best thing for India would be for the Americans to frankly adopt silver as the basis of their currency. We hope that the American people will quickly make up their mind to a definite currency-policy on either a gold or silver basis. When the harassing uncertainty of the situation has disappeared, the Indian Government will be able to review its financial position, and consider what measures are advisable. To take action at present would be only to make confusion worse confounded.

THE INDIA CIVIL SERVICE AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

AN interesting table appears in the *Oxford Magazine* of Oct. 26, tracing the past education of the thirty-two successful candidates in the recent examination for the India Civil Service. Eighteen out of this number passed through the ordinary curriculum at Oxford, seven had similar advantages at Cambridge, two are from London University, one comes from Glasgow, one from Queen's College, Belfast, while three own no university training at all. More curious, perhaps, are the relative number of those who had special tuition with private teachers as compared with those who underwent no such schooling. The so-called "crammers" claim nineteen out of the thirty-two, although it ought to be added that the period of the special instruction varies from one month to three years. The general result seems to prove the wisdom of the new regulations advancing the limit of age and allowing men to go through the ordinary course at an university before presenting themselves for the examination.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—The result of the recent Indian Civil Service examination raises the feud between crammer and "places of liberal education" in a somewhat novel form. Messrs. Wren and Gurney take it amiss that Oxford and Cambridge should be given the credit of 17 and 6 successes respectively out of the total 32, since (they state) 18 of the said total were prepared for the examination by them; and certainly the fact that many men have found it advantageous to read with the crammer after passing through the University curriculum must be admitted to be a just source of pride to the former. It would be interesting to know how many of the remaining 14 candidates passed without the intervention of the "unendowed tutor;" two, at least, of the Cambridge men are claimed by a Cambridge firm. Meanwhile a writer in one of the daily papers is asking whether, with the rise in the limit of age and the fall in the rupee, the Indian Service is likely to get the best material. Of the 17 Oxford men who have just got through, five have taken first classes. "Were these men well-advised in giving up an English career, which had opened with so much distinction, for Indian service shorn of its former emoluments?" Without attempting to answer this question, one need not hesitate to say that it is certainly easier to get the pick of first-class boys who have not yet made a start in life than of first-class men with fellowships and other prizes before their eyes.

In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 25, Mr. Henry Palin Gurney, writing from 2, Powis-square, says:—"We are agreed that the India Civil Service offers a career in many respects desirable. I certainly do not wish to depreciate it. Once my ambition made me desire to be a candidate, but my college tutor pointed out the serious drawbacks. I still believe he was right. With the rupee at 1s. 2½d. few civilians, even if they 'can stand the climate,' can 'live in ease and comfort,' and remit enough home to provide suitably for the wife and family they so rarely see. I have heard of a civilian who had to be introduced to his own son. One of our pupils told me: 'A lady comes from India and says to me, "A——, I am your mother." I have no remembrance of her. I feel no instinctive affection for her. How am I to know she is my mother?' It takes a good deal to make up for such experiences as these. It is difficult to doubt that many Indian civilians, who are often men possessing not only the highest intellectual ability, but also the finest tact and the ripest judgment, might have done better at home. Considering the great importance of this service to our Indian Empire, the Government should do everything in its power to make it as attractive and as efficient as possible.

IN spite of a large increase in the demand for excise opium during the past three years, the Excise Superintendent states that there are ample grounds for suspecting that smuggling is very extensively carried on. The drug is smuggled into Calcutta from the North-West Provinces and other places where the duty is considerably lower, and out of Calcutta to Burma and other places where the selling price is higher. The question of equalising the selling price in different districts of Bengal is now under consideration.

SIR J. LUBBOCK ON THE CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

PRESIDING on Oct. 26, at the quarterly meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., said the Board of Trade returns for the last nine months were by no means satisfactory. Our imports showed a slight increase; but the exports were 16,000,000l. below those of last year, the principal falling off being in cotton, piece-goods, iron and steel, coal, and machinery. No doubt a considerable proportion of this difference was due to a fall in prices, but that was very little consolation to the manufacturers. They must not, however, be unduly depressed. In 1881 our total trade was 694,000,000l.; last year it was 744,000,000l., showing an increase of 50,000,000l. in ten years. If the course of our trade was compared with that of France or the United States, which he took as two great Protectionst countries, the result was very instructive. In the case of the latter, when comparing the statistics they would have to bear in mind the enormous tracts of virgin land, and the immense increase of population, which amounted to no less than 13,000,000 against 2,000 000 in our case. He took 1890 rather than 1891 because the latter year was so much affected by the McKinley tariff. Our increase was much the largest and our trade in proportion to our population far greater than in the case of either France or America. Moreover, in considering the amount of our trade, we had also to remember the fall in prices since 1880. The complaints made, however, generally had special reference to our export trade, but the figures were even more favourable.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Probably the two matters of most general interest to the commercial community at the present moment were the effects of the McKinley tarriff and the continual drop in the Eastern exchange. It was impossible to say anything on either of those topics on which they should be all agreed. As far as our trade with the United States were concerned, the McKinley tariff, though very injurious as regards some classes of goods, had, on the whole, produced less effect than had been expected by many. Our total trade with the United States was 122,000,000l. in 1888, 139,000,000l. in 1889, 143,000,000l., in 1890, and 145,000,000l. in 1891 Nothwithstanding the McKinley tariff, our trade with the United States had fall en less than that with other countries, but the tariff had prevented the improvement which otherwise would doubtless have taken place. The fact was that the whole of the dutiable articles only amount to about half of those we export to the United States; while, on some goods, the duties were actually lowered. Therefore, the exports, though abnormally stimulated just before the imposition of the duty, had nearly risen to their former amount. At the same time, so high a duty must affect trade injuriously. On the whole, it could not be doubted that the McKinley tariff was much more injurious to their commerce than to our own.

THE EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Another subject which was attracting much attention was the continual drooping of the Eastern exchange. He fully concurred with their East Indian Section that the fluctuations in exchange were injurious to trade. At the same time, it was satisfactory to find that the commerce of India was, notwithstanding, rapidly increasing, having risen in ten years from 125,000,000l. (excluding Government stores and bullion) to 169,000,000l., or a rise of 44,000,000l. He might also add that of the imports with India by far the largest part of the increase was from Great Britain. The principal remedies which had been proposed to counteract the continual fall in the exchange were:—(1) Bimetallism; (2) the closing of the Indian mint; (3) the adoption of a gold standard. As regarded bimetallism, they must remember that the total annual production of silver in the last thirty years had risen from 8,000,000l. to over 20,000,000l., while the production of gold had fallen from 27,000,000l. to about 21,000,000l. The production of gold, then, had diminished, while that of silver had more than doubled. If the annual production of two important commodities changed to so great an extent, he could not think it possible by any artificial arrangements to maintain a permanent fixed ratio between them. Moreover, they must remember that gold and silver were not used in coinage only; the use of the precious metals for other purposes was enormous. Out of a total annual production of gold and silver, amounting to, say, 42,000,000l., it was estimated that about half, or no less than 20,000,000l., was used in the arts. Did anyone suppose that we could maintain a fixed ratio between the gold and silver used in the arts? But, if not, it seemed clear that the ratio for coinage purposes could not be maintained either. Moreover, the plan which bimetallists proposed was not really "bimetallism," but monemetallism at the option of one party. True bimetallism would consist in enacting that the legal pound sterling should consist partly of gold and partly of silver; but what they proposed was that the debtor should be authorised to pay, at his option, either in gold or silver. This was a serious consideration for all those whose income was derived from savings, and it was obvious that in all large transactions, especially if spread over a series of years, the lender would contract himself out of the risk, or charge a heavy rate, so as to cover it. He did not, therefore, think it likely that this country would be induced to adopt bimetallism. The adoption by India of a gold standard would obviously not effect its object, unless accompanied by the reduction of the rupee from a standard coin to a mere token, like our silver coinage. This would also necessarily involve the closing of the Indian mints to silver. Such a course would obviously be opposed by all those who believed in the appreciation of gold, because the tendency would be, by creating a new and considerable demand for gold, to raise its value, or, in other words, to depress gold prices. On the other hand, the policy of closing the Indian mint was a proposal which, of course, must be discussed purely from an Indian point of view. The objections to this course had been well stated by Mr. Fowler, Mr. Giffen, and others. If the effect of such a course on the mind of a population averse to change and untrained in economical studies, were to discredit the rupee, it might lead to grave financial and political difficulties; but that was a point on which those only who were best acquainted with India could form an opinion. Without closing the mint, it seemed worthy of consideration whether the Indian Government might not make a charge for coining, though not as large as ours here. If this were done—if say 10s were charged, and if silver remained at the present price—the value of the rupee would gradually rise 10 per cent. or even more. Even a much higher charge would be much less than was made on the silver coinage here. Of course the rupee must be kept unaltered, and the charge must be made to the persons bringing silver for coinage. In this way the Government would not only make a profit on its coinage but would benefit by the increased value of the rupee. The change would also have a tendency to check the fluctuations in exchange. It was not open to the objections which had been urged against the other proposals, and though no doubt our English silver coinage was only subsidiary, while that of India was the standard, still this, though no doubt an objection, did not seem to him conclusive, and he thought, therefore, that it might be worthy the consideration of the Indian Government. (Applause.)

A CONTE D'HOFMANN.

UNDER this heading the "Globe" writes:—That the story for which the "Bombay Gazette" makes itself responsible regarding the little pianist, Joseph Hofmann, may turn out to be a true one will be the earnest desire of every lover of the picturesque. Sympathy will naturally be felt with the lad, who, tired of perpetual pettings and praises, cast off the trammels of civilisation, and like the boy hero of fiction, went to sea as a stowaway. In truth, we like young Hofmann better as the prodigal son than as the prodigious infant. And there is something to be said for the truth of the story—so far as external evidence goes, that is to say. For little Hofmann was not without symptoms of healthy mischievousness even when he was here. Once after a concert at the Crystal Palace, at which the wonder-child had created his usual sensation, and all the ladies were raving about his virtues and his virtuosity, a small boy was seen to outrage the dignity of those solemn courts by practising with a pea-shooter; and the small boy was Joseph Hofmann. That is some evidence of a desire for forbidden joys at any rate, which may have developed with advancing years into a passion for adventure. But the internal evidence is against the story. His description of his duties on board ship, "I cleaned the brasses and pulled the ropes," is too strongly reminiscent of Sir Joseph Porter's early experiences to be accepted without caution. Would not such a course of a life, moreover, have ruined his once delicate touch? Yet we are told that he gave several concerts directly he landed, and was very well received. On the whole, we come reluctantly to the conclusion that the story is an ingenious fabrication, and it is one of the curious coincidences that are always happening that it should have been made public just as Hofmann is about to re-appear in this country. Early next year he is expected; and if persons who read the "Bombay Gazette" murmur "reclame," no one can be surprised.

The "Daily News," says:—An extraordinary story comes to us from Bombay, and is told in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 8th instant of the arrival their of the famous little pianoforte "prodigy." Josef Hofmann, who is alleged to have come to India as a stowaway. According to this account, young Hofmann, who has for some years past been studying in Germany, last May visited a relative at Cardiff, and suddenly conceived a desire to see the world on his own responsibility. He was allowed to inspect the sailing ship Buckhurst, and stowing himself away, he was not discovered until the pilot had left. On the voyage round the Cape the young prodigy declares: "I cleaned the brasses and pulled the ropes just like a sailor, and altogether I was very happy, and Captain de Gruchy treated me most kindly." After discharging cargo at Colombo the Buckhurst sailed for Calcutta to load jute for England. At Calcutta Hofmann left her.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

TELEGRAPHING on October 20, a St. Petersburg correspondent says:—In an article on the Pamir question and the relations between Russia and Great Britain in Central Asia generally, the *Svet* declares that the British Press may find that Col. Yonoff left the Pamir region solely on account of the impossibility of wintering in such a severe climate. The *Svet* points out that up to the present, the British are not, in reality, immediate neighbours of Russia in Central Asia, since their territory stops at Gilgit, in Cashmere, which is nearly 220 miles distant from the passes of the Hindu Kush, and that this intermediate tract of territory is occupied by the two independent Khanates of Chitral and Yasin, of which Russia is an immediate neighbour in the Little Pamir—that is, from the Pass of Baroghil, in the Hindu Kush range, to the Yonoff Pass, the most southerly limit of the Russian frontier in the Pamir region.

The nature of our geographical frontiers, continues the journal, in Wakhan as regards the Afghans and in Kashgar as concerns the Chinese, may lead to serious negotiations and explanations with the Chinese Government. But there can be no question to discuss with Great Britain on this head, notwithstanding that we have already arranged with that country the frontier separating our possessions in the Transcaspian territory from Afghanistan, and in 1872-73 theoretically fixed the northern boundary of Afghanistan on the eastern side of that country, by the course of the Amu Darya from Khoja Saleh to its source at Sarikul, or from Lake Victoria to the Little Pamir, the right to which we have not as yet renounced. We have no need to resort to acts of conciliation, and to concessions to the English in regard to the Pamir question. The British Government acts in a very hostile and partial manner towards Russia in all political questions both in Europe and in Asia, and this conduct entirely exonerates us from showing any superfluous consideration for England. When occasion arises Russia will be able to determine the Pamir frontiers with her real neighbours, the Bokharans, the Afghans, and the Chinese, but in no way with the English, whom we never meet on the heights of the Hindu Kush except in the character of inquisitive tourists and intriguers or political agents, all acting against Russia.

Maj.-Gen. T. Bland Strange writes to the *Times* of Oct. 25:—Gen. Sir John Adye assures us that, "in a military point of view, and so far as India is concerned, it is evident that the country of the Pamirs may be left out of account as a possible base of operations. Amongst the many invasions of India which occurred in ages gone by there is no record of any of attempt having ever been made from that quarter." I am not sufficiently versed in Indian history to say there is no such record, but there is very strong tradition. Zubber Khan, a native officer of irregular cavalry, who fought on our side during the Mutiny, was an intimate friend of mine. He could trace his ancestors to the time of the conquest of Aurungzebe, and he assured me that an invading force of Central Asian cavalry had descended into India by the passes in the north of Ladak and through Kashmir. In 1860 he accompanied me on a shooting expedition into those regions. Starting from Simla we entered Ladak, or "Little Thibet," and went many marches north and west, over many passes, one, the "Sing Kung La," since marked by Capt. Montgomery, of the Survey Department, as 17,000ft. In that region the natives assured me that in times past cavalry invaders had come from the north through Kashmir, and so swept over India, corroborating the tradition received by Zubber Khan from his forebears. There were visible proofs even then of Russian influence and Russian trade. The women wore Russian coins as ornaments, and pack animals laden with brick-tea and salt were passing to and fro. It is not pretended that the Turcoman cavalry selected passes 17,000ft. high, when there are innumerable others of less altitude, any more than it is expected that the Russians have selected the Pamirs as a jumping-off-place. Mountain heights are only valuable in military operations because they command the passes that wind about their feet. That the Ameer of Cabul is not in a hurry to ally himself with us is natural. The Afghans have long since learnt the lesson that the unfortunate people of Uganda will have to learn as to the value of British alliance. If the Russians can turn our elaborate defence of Quetta and with unhasting and yet unresisting tread gradually reach their goal without demanding right of way from the Ameer of Cabul, why should he entangle himself with either party till he sees which is in earnest? No doubt he understands English politics, and sees that the party of Imperial defence by large maps and catch phrases about "nervousness" and "masterly inactivity" is again in the ascendant. The English people have sadly short memories, and are again ready for doses of soothing syrup.—Col. G. B. Malleson, writing in the *Times* says that, though he entirely agrees with the views of General Strange, he is bound to confess that he has been unable to find in the ancient records any trace of an invasion of Kashmir by way of the Pamirs.

THE "GOLD KING OF INDIA."

IN the Bankruptcy Court on Oct. 26 the case, "In re Vansittart—ex parte Brown," was before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. The case raised an important question with reference to the right of a trustee in bankruptcy to ask for the return of gifts made by a bankrupt to his wife within two years of the bankruptcy, The bankrupt, Charles Goodrich Vansittart, formerly lived in India, and was said to have been well known as a promoter of companies and to have been engaged in large speculations. Among the natives he was sometimes termed the Gold King of India. Between December 1890 and December 1891, certain valuable presents of diamond jewelry of the alleged value of 1,000l. were made by Mr. Vansittart to his wife, and he having now become bankrupt, the trustee desired an order directing that the jewelry in question might be given up for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Witt, Q.C., and Mr. Germaine appeared in support of the application. Mr. Yate Lee, who appeared for Mrs. Vansittart, said that the jewelry now sought to be recovered was really given on four occasions, including the birthday of the bankrupt's wife and the anniversary of their marriage, and also on one occasion when a horse of the bankrupt's named Romance won its first race. The application was made under section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883; but that section did not apply to a case like the present, although the statute 13 Eliz. might apply. Section 47 was intended to deal with a settlement of property when a trustee intervened, and did not apply to a pure gift. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams said that as he was asked to put a construction on section of the Bankruptcy Act which might be of considerable public importance, the Court ought, perhaps, to take a little time to consider the matter, especially as at present it felt some slight difficulty in reconciling certain previous decisions. The Court would, therefore, reserve judgment.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.
Turkish route interrupted between Dyesereh and Moussoul

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	13	7	30 a.m.	..	35
Suez	13	1	30 p.m.	..	48

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 13th November, 1892

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	25	...	1
" Madras	...	11	...	1

I AM sorry to hear (writes "Atlas" in the *World*) that the health of Prince Alfred is a source of constant anxiety to his parents. He has always been delicate, and since his dangerous illness at Darmstadt last spring there has been reason to fear that he is suffering from an internal malady of a grave nature. The young Prince is obliged to adopt a strict regimen, and he requires constant medical supervision.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR ON BIMETALLISM.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., was present on the 27th ult. at a city meeting held in the Town Hall, Manchester, to consider the question of bimetallism. The Mayor of Manchester, Alderman Leech, presided over a large gathering. Mr. John A. Beith proposed :—"That in the opinion of the citizens of Manchester in public meeting assembled, the exceedingly unsatisfactory condition of our productive industries and of commerce generally is largely due to the appreciation of gold and the violent fluctuations and uncertainty of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries; that the best and most effective remedy would be secured by an agreement on a broad international basis to re-open the mints of the leading nations of the world to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver, and that to that end her Majesty's Government be earnestly requested to co-operate with other nations at the forthcoming Monetary Conference to secure such an international agreement." The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. N. Kerney, Secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, and supported by Mr. J. W. Southern.

Mr. Balfour, M.P., who was received with applause on rising to support the resolution, said he hoped he need not offer any apology for his appearance on that platform. It was true that the summons of the Mayor was addressed primarily to Manchester ratepayers, and among that distinguished body he could not count himself. But his connection with Manchester had now been so long and so intimate that he hoped he might be permitted to appear and to give his opinion upon a subject which, even though it be apart from the ordinary stream and course of party politics, he believed so vitally interested the prosperity of the great industries upon which Manchester depended. (Applause.) He felt impelled to take part in that meeting because he had for long held strong opinions upon the problem which they were discussing—opinions which dated back to a period long antecedent to the time in which they became matters of very great public interest. He had been a bimetallist ever since he took an interest in general economic science, and the opinions to which he came long before he took any very prominent part in public life were opinions from which he had seen no reason to depart, and which he was convinced more than ever were bound up with some of the most vital interests of the country. (Applause.) He felt also driven publicly to express his opinions at the present crisis because he was for some time at least the chairman of the Currency Commission. As a member of that Commission, though not as its chairman, he signed not only the general report but the report of half the members committing themselves to what was known as the bimetallic theory. At the same time it was only fair to those who agreed with him in politics though they did not agree with him upon that subject to say that he came there as a private individual, in no sense representing or claiming to represent any party in the State, for the convictons to which he was giving utterance were not shared, he knew, by many with whom it was his greatest pride to act in all public affairs. Though the late Government was responsible for the initiation of the International Commission, and though they were all equally desirous of seeing this question settled, and equally committed to the policy of dealing with it in an earnest spirit, he did not pretend that upon that question the whole of his late colleagues were in agreement with him.—(Applause.) They had heard three most able speeches that night. One of those speeches showed the effect of the present currency system upon the international trade between Lancashire and silver-using countries. The second was from one who was fully qualified to speak for the working classes of Manchester, and say what their view of the question was. The third was devoted to showing the effect of a steady, rapid, and continuous appreciation of gold, combined with a corresponding steady depreciation of prices upon permanent debts, fixed property, and the interests of the great building societies in which so many of the best of our working classes had invested their savings. Those three speeches justified him in saying that there was ground for holding that the present position of the currency was not a satisfactory position. (Applause.) There remained two questions for them to deal with. In the first place, could they change that monometallic system for the bimetallic system, as he hoped they would be pledged to do by the resolution that had been proposed? In the second place, if that change was a practicable and a possible change, was it one that they ought to desire in the interests of the country? There were a great many persons who professed to approach this question as economists, and who told them that, speaking as conomists, the idea of a Government, or any number f Governments, presuming to determine and fix the elative prices of two commodities, be those commodities beef and mutton or be they silver and gold—he pretension of Governments to fix the relative value of commodities was an absurd pretension, and that those who put it forward were mere speculative schemers, worthy to be ranked with the squarers of the circle and the believers in astrology. (Laughter and applause.) He was far from quarrelling with the general temper of mind which thought that an Act of Parliament could not do everything, and he knew too much of the difficulties of passing Acts of Parliament, and the impotence of Acts of Parliament when they were passed in the second place, to desire too earnestly to press upon them the opposite view as a general doctrine in politics. Neither did he quarrel with the view which placed the scientific views of political economists in the forefront of political controversy, and which told them that they owed some respect and some consideration to the men who had devoted their time to the scientific analysis of the problems presented by modern society. He thought that each of those two things was very much to be encouraged, and he was glad that at all events in the sphere of currency those principles had not as yet lost the whole of their sway. The question they had to consider was what was the sound economic doctrine on this point. Was it or was it not true that an international agreement could, for all practical purposes, determine the rate at which gold coin should be exchanged for silver coin, and silver coin for gold coin, in all the great markets of the world? Those who doubted that misread and misinterpreted the doctrines of political economy. They had misunderstood them; they had pinned their faith not to the progressive scientific spirit of what was nothing if it were not a science; they had rather pinned their faith to rash doctrines and musty documents which were now abandoned, as he ventured to think, by all the best economic thought in this country and in other countries. (Applause.) The view of these would-be ecoonomic objectors to the bimetallic system appeared to be founded upon the doctrine that the cost of production determined the value of commodities, and that as neither an Act of the British Parliament nor of all the Parliaments of the world could determine the relative cost of the production of gold and of silver, it was therefore equally impossible by international agreement to determine the relative value of gold coin and of silver coin. That, he believed, was not an unfair statement of the economic objection which in one shape or another he regarded as the great obstacle to the general acceptance of their views upon that subject. (Applause.) But it was based upon an economsc heresy. What primarily determined relative values was not cost of production, but demand and supply; and not only might Governments have an effect upon demand and supply, but every day they did affect demand and supply, and the whole of the existing currency legislation of the world did affect the demand for the precious metals gold and silver, and by affecting the demand they affected the relative price. (Applause.) And let them notice that the bimetallic contention was this: "We bimetallists say that if you will by international arrangemet fix some reasonable ratio of exchange between gold and silver coin you will create an automatic system by which the demand, and the supply of gold and silver respectively shall be such as to maintain that ratio at the point at which you fix it." That was their contention, and they no more intended or desired to get round the law of supply and demand—as if they could get round a law of Nature!—than they would attempt, as he said before, to square the circle or practice astrology. (Applause.) They claim that their doctrine was founded upon sound scientific analysis of the facts of value and the facts of exchange, and he urged those who, as he ventured to think, based their view on an imperfect study of the theory of value to reconsider their position in the light of the analysis of facts presented to them by modern political economy. (Applause.) He knew that, especially ever since the great days of the Free-trade controversy, we in England had rather flattered ourselves that we were disciples and followers of sound economic orthodoxy. We had sometimes forgotten that economics was a science like other sciences, and that no more than any other science could it afford to stand still, or dared it refused to reconsider, in the light of new facts and new arguments, conclusions arrived at even by the greatest authorities who had written in former times. (Hear, hear.) And he would say, without hesitation, to those who objected to their policy on economical grounds that they need not be frightened by the charge of economic heresy. All the best economic speculation was on the side of the bimetallists; time was on their side; the whole stream of tendency among the younger economists, not in England alone but on the Continent and in America was on their side; and his belief was that not many years would elapse before the heresy of doubting the possibility of maintaining an exchange par between gold and silver—the failacy of maintaining that that was impossible would be as antiquated as exploded a superstition as the mercantile theory itself. (Hear, hear.) They were not dependent in this matter upon theory alone. It was very seldom that an abstract economic law, and it was very seldom that an abstract law of Nature, could be studied, so to speak, in its naked simplicity and uninterfered with by the complexity of collateral phenomena, which perhaps obscured the real significance of the facts from the eyes of the careless observer. But in this matter of the double standard they had the experience not of one or two years, but they had the experience of generations. (Hear, hear.) There was bimetallism between the nations who composed the Latin Union, and even on that narrow platform, even from that narrow basis, it was found possible for a very long period of time—a period of time during which the cost and amount of production of the precious metals varied enormously between each other—to maintain the relative value of those metals almost unchanged. He was sometimes astonished by the obstinate refusal of many people to learn from the clearest experience. Nobody could doubt that there was this par, broadly speaking, of exchange for a very long period of time. Nobody could doubt that during that time there was a bimetallic system existing under the Latin Union. Nevertheless there were some people who said that the two facts, both of which must be admitted, had no cause or connection with each other but by a series of extraordinary coincidences; but it did so happen that the par of exchange was maintained, but that it was due to a coincidence that it was maintained, and not to the existence of bimetallic system. They constructed a huge scaffolding of coincidences. The whole thing was to be explained not by one general principle applicable to the whole phenomena but by a series of hypotheses each of them extravagant, but still more extravagant when they were taken together. He noticed even in that day's papers that a very eminent man, Sir John Lubbock, laid down the proposition that the fluctuation of gold as compared with the fluctuation of silver at the present moment was such that it would be perfectly impossible to maintain the par of exchange even if they were to establish it by international agreement. But he forgot that for thirty years before the great gold discovery the ratio of production between those two metals was almost exactly what it was now—(hear, hear),—and that, nevertheless, during those thirty years there was not the slightest difficulty in maintaining the par of exchange at the point fixed by the Latin Union.—(Applause.) Passing from the first question he put to them, namely, Was a bimetallic systeem possible? he came to the second question, which was, If it were possible, was it desirable? He admitted that the change of the currency of a great commercial country was a thing which no man would undertake with a light heart—(hear, hear)—and that the mere fact that a system which we did not happen to have seemed better than a system which we did have was not necessarily sufficient ground for altering that to which we were accustomed and under which on the whole we had fairy prospered.—(Hear, hear.) But he ventured to think that this great problem was now pressing itself upon our attention not as an academic or abstract question, but as a question coming very near the interests of every one of us. It was a question therefore upon which every citizen must make up his mind one way or the other. His object in attending the meeting was to urge them to do what they could to see those doctrines turned from speculation into practice. He did so on two main grounds. In our currency we wanted two things. We required of it that it should be a convenient medium of exchange between different countries, and that it should be a fair and permanent record of obligations for long periods of time. (Applause.) In both of these great and fundamental requirements of a currency our existing currency totally and lamentably failed. (Applause.) He did not wish to go over the ground so ably covered by Mr. Beith. Mr. Beith had spoken as a practical man, and had shown that the result of the existing oscillations between the value of silver currency and the value of gold currency was that the manufacturer was turned against his will into a gambler, and that he whose business it was to produce cottons had to speculate on the market of exchanges. Mr. Beith had shown further that the result of having an appreciating gold standard in England and a silver standard in India and China was that a bounty was put upon Indian manufactures, and that practically a duty was put upon English manufactures. That might be good for the Indian, he would not say; but for the English capitalist in India it could only be a temporary good. In the meanwhile, at the expense of Lancashire and the industrial population of Lancashire, we should be building up a system which could not stand the test of Free Trade, and which when true Free Trade came must crumble into dust. On that part of the question which he had thus briefly summarised he desired to add nothing—he could add nothing—to what Mr. Beith had said. But there was the other point, which, though it has been touched upon, had not been dealt with at length, namely the utility of our monetary system as a permanent record of debts and obligations lasting through long periods of time. Could we claim that great equality for a standard which, by the admission even of the monometallists themselves, had appreciated in some fifteen or sixteen years no less than 30 or 35 per cent., and of whose appreciation no man living could, under the existing system, prophesy the limits. (Applause.) A monetary standard of which that could be said did not fulfil the very elementary qualities that were required in a monetary standard. The accusation had been levelled against those who took his view of this currency question that they desired inflation, that they desired to see prices artificially raised by the process of artificially increasing the currency. He had no such desire. Give him a standard that would remain constant and he asked for no more. (Applause.) He did not want to be put off with a standard which rose 35 per cent in fifteen years. But if he were given the unwelcome choice between a standard which appreciated and a standard which depreciated, between a system under which prices were lowered and a system under which prices were raised, then in the interests of every class in the community, not excluding the owners of fixed debts, he would choose the standard which depreciated and the prices which rose. (Applause.) Of all conceivable system of currency that system was assuredly the worst which gave us a standard steadily, continuously, and indefinitely appreciating, and which, by that very fact, threw a burden upon every man of enterprise, upon every man who desired to promote the agricultural or the industrial welfare of his country, and benefited no human being whatever but the owner of fixed debts in gold. (Applause.) This question was pressing, because it was impossible that we should remain as we were. If we did not move to a better system we should assuredly be driven to a worse. Austria would not go on as she was; America would not go on as she was, and India could not go on as she was. And there was no monometallist in this country so hardened as to look with equanimity at a condition of things in which, America, Austria, and India, should all take a gold standard and a gold currency and should thereby double the strain already placed upon the gold supplies of the world which could so ill afford to bear it. Mr. Balfour referred to the Indian aspect of the question, and discussed the probable effect of setting up an inconvertible silver currency in India, as was proposed by some monometallists. One evil of such a currency would be that its value in relation to commodities would depend, not upon natural causes but solely upon the will of a Minister of State. It must be borne in mind that we could not divide the financial interests of the Government of India from the financial interests of the people even as much as could be done in some other countries. Every financial difficulty of the Indian Government was a political difficulty of the very gravest magnitude. Every tax that was put on, every fresh strain that was placed upon the resources of that country, every difficulty in which her credit was involved, had consequences reaching far beyond the temporary difficulties of this or that Finance Minister. They went to the very root of our rule in that country, and unless we did something to relieve the Indian Government of the intolerable difficulties under which it was now suffering great would be the weight of responsibility—greater than could be borne—upon the Parliament and upon the Government of this country. (Applause.) He did not regret that an opportunity had been given him to express, perhaps more publicly than before, his personal conviction that we had now reached a crisis in this monetary difficulty in which it behoved every citizen of this country to do his best to arrive at a wise, an honest, and a patriotic conclusion. (Applause.) He firmly believed that an appreciating currency was fraught with evil to every class in the community (Applause) He firmly believed that a currency which bore no stable or permanent relation to the currency of other countries was a chronic hindrance and difficulty in the way of expert trade.—(Applause.) He firmly believed that the difficulties that were thrown by the present system upon Indian finance were almost overwhelming, and while he held all those convictions he also believed that the bimetallic solution was possible and was adequate. (Applause.) He did not give it them as a cure for every industrial evil. He did not come forward as a quack with a universal remedy. He did not tell them that it would drive bad trade for ever from those shores, and give every man who desired to work a chance of working for a good day's wages and every man who desired to invest the certainty of a profitable investment. He put no such dreams before them, but he did not say that for a great commercial country a sound instrument of exchange was a matter of the first necessity—(applause),—that the instrument of exchange which they actually had was a bad instrument, and he offered for their acceptance an instrument which if not perfect, was at all events practicable, and was incomparably better than any which they were likely to obtain by any other means of which he had any knowledge. (Applause..)

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and the Mayor announced that it had been carried "by a vast majority."

Mr. J. C. Fielden moved the following resolution :—

That the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester as chairman of this meeting, be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the Prime Minister, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, India, and the Colonies and to the President of the Board of Trade.

He remarked that in adopting the resolution he felt assured they would be emulating the spirit of the men who freed the monopoly in corn, and would be following in the steps of Cobden and Bright. (Applause.)

Mr. John Thomson seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Sir. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, said that as it was possible he might be summoned by the Government to attend the Monetary Conference shortly to be held at Brussels as a delegate for England he had felt himself precluded on the present occasion from taking part in the discussion. He felt himself entitled, however, to atend the meeting as a ratepayer and citizen and to move a resolution which he believed would provoke no opposition. (Applause)

THE TRINITY HOUSE BANQUET.

A distinguished company, which included the Duke of Edinburgh, the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Gaekwar of Baroda, was present on Oct. 24 at the Mansion House at the annual dinner to the Trinity House.

In responding to the toast of "The Royal Family," the Duke of Edinburgh expressed gratification at the reference made to the approaching marriage of his eldest daughter—a union which, he said, gave him and the Duchess the greatest possible pleasure, and had been received with enthusiasm by all classes and parties in Roumania.

In proposing the health of the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Lord Mayor referred to his Highness as one of the most enlightened of the rulers of native States in India, and said that the English people did not forget that his Highness had on reaching his majority, not only confirmed but extended the reforms which had been effected within his dominions during his minority. He had done much to promote the education of his people; had constructed several railways at his own cost; and could boast that life and property were as safe in Baroda as they were under British protection itself. (Cheers.)

The Gaekwar of Baroda said he regarded it as a special honour to be present on an occasion with which the Duke of Edinburgh was connected, because his Royal Highness was the first of the Royal Princes whom the Princes and the people of India had the honour of receiving in India. Again, as the present occasion was connected with the Brethren of the Trinity House, who had done a good deal for the naval supremacy of Great Britain, he thought he could not do better than by his presence show his appreciation of that supremacy which had contributed so largely to bring the East near to the West. The Lord Mayor referred to the Baroda State and to his humble efforts to carry on the government of the State on approved principles. This was a subject on which he must speak with great caution and diffidence. The work of governing the native States of India was, as they would allow, a very arduous one. Their difficulties were entirely unknown in this country. Speaking personally of himself, but without desiring to be egotistic, he would say that his great aim was to introduce and to maintain progressive ideas in the government of Baroda. As the necessary aids and concomitants of progress, some railways had been constructed and he wished to construct more in his territory. Roads had been made and hospitals and dispensaries constructed. Provision had been made for a good supply of pure potable water for the city of Baroda, and he had offered to his subjects opportunities by which they could take an important share in the dispensation of justice; but as no progress could be stable unless the people were able to grasp and to assimilate its principles, he had formed plans for the extension of education among them. (Cheers.) He had recognised it as a duty, and it had yielded him real pleasure to do everything he possibly could for the welfare of his subjects, feeling assured that in their welfare and happiness lay his own. (Hear, hear.) He would not weary the company with a long list of the humble efforts which were being made at Baroda in the interests of progress, both material and intellectual. He had merely mentioned a few instances to show what work was being done in the Native States of India, and to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the encouragement and approbation of the public and responsible statesmen of India and England in respect of their humble efforts in that country to follow in the wake of the mighty British nation in the work of beneficence. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Corporation of the Trinity House."

Sir Sydney Webb, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, in responding, said—As the general lighthouse authority for England and Wales the Trinity House has now under its immediate jurisdiction 85 lighthouses, 51 light-vessels, and about 620 buoys and beacons, and these numbers are constantly increasing. Yet I am frequently asked why we do not extend our system still further. My answer is that, unfortunately, we are not the custodians of the lighthouse funds. In the last financial year our receipts amounted to over £422,000, but the sum we were permitted to spend only amounted to about £230,000, there being thus a surplus of £192,000. Still, in the past year we have either completed or embarked upon improvements at stations on our north-east coast, including Coquet Island, Whitby, Withernsea, and Spurn Point. We have decided to place beacon lights on certain stationary ships in the Thames above Gravesend, to facilitate the navigation of the river at night. We are improving the lighting of the Solent and establishing fog-signals outside it. In the Bristol Channel extensive improvements are begun, including a new lighthouse on the Foreland Head, a new lightship off St. Govan's Shoal, and another at the west end of the Nash Sand. At Gibraltar, where the Trinity House have met with an unexpected check through ground which had been allotted to them being taken for military purposes, the main light as well as the cut to mark the dangerous Pearl Rock will be increased in intensity and a fog signal established. Much work continues to fall upon the Trinity House through the duty of removing obstructions to navigation or dangers to lifeboats engaged in lifeboat service. The pilot steam vessels recently established in lieu of sailing cutters have proved a great success. The pilots now under our flag number nearly 800. A great move is being made for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, but the matter is one for the Legislature and not for us. The Trinity House has suffered great losses during the past year in respect of its staff. Mr. Inglis, the late secretary, who had been nearly forty-five years in the service, has been removed by death. Sir James Douglas, the Engineer-in-chief, the builder of the Wolf Rock lighthouse, the new Eddystone, the Bass Rocks lighthouses, Ceylon, and the Minicoy lighthouses in the Indian Ocean, and who accomplished works as difficult as these in rebuilding the Longships and Bishop Rock lighthouses, is about to retire through ill-health. Mr. Emerson, one of the most experienced lighthouse superintendents on the coast, has reached the prescribed age for retirement. Arrangements have been promptly made, however, to fill these vacancies, and to put the official machinery again in working order, while we hope and trust that circumstances will produce the men required. (Hear, hear.)

Replying to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," Lord Rosebery referred to the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute, who were present, as instances of Peers engaging in municipal life, remarking that the more the House of Lords allied itself with our municipal institutions the better would it be for both. Mr. Mundella also responded. The Duke of Norfolk proposed the vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

It appears from the Report of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture, just issued, that there was a very satisfactory diminution in outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia among our cattle last year. The district in which the disease is most persistent are London, York (W. R.), and Mid-Lothian; but even in these the outbreaks decrease as the result of the working of the Act of 1890, and the restrictions placed on the movement of cattle out of those troublesome infected centres. Most cases of the disease occur among dairy or milking stock in large towns or on the dairy farms near large towns, but the conclusion has been arrived at that dairy stock do not suffer more frequently from pleuro-pneumonia because giving milk forms a drain on their system, but because, according to the frequency with which the town cowkeeper or suburban dairy-farmer changes his stock, the risk of introducing disease on his premises increases.

"DISTRESSED INDIAN OFFICIALS."

"Indian Official" writes to the "Times" :—Sir,—It is fortunate that the papers at home have taken up so heartily the cause of us distressed servants of the Government of India. You yourself, Sir, have, in a powerful leader, set forth in the strongest light the hardships we endure from the depreciation of the Indian currency. Since you wrote, the rupee has suffered a further fall, and is now at about 1s. 2½d.—*i.e.*, depreciated about 38 per cent.—and it is notorious that there is every probability of a further serious fall. Under these circumstances, we Indian officials wish to call the attention of the public at home, by all possible means, to a state of affairs which is ruinous and disastrous in the last degree to the whole body of us in the hopes of getting that redress which the home authorities can alone grant us. Taking the case of the Indian Civil Service as having the strongest claim to attention, I would point out that their complaint is not that of an obscure and inconsiderable body of men, who should be thankful for what they can get and whose grievances are beneath notice. It is notorious that the service is sought by Government to be recruited, and is recruited, from a class of men whose attainments would entitle them to expect success above the average in the liberal professions at home, and high salaries have always been held out as an inducement to divert good men from the prospects above described to a life of exile in a trying climate. Though, as experience shows, the salaries given (even with an undepreciated rupee) are by no means extravagant, seeing what they have to compensate for—namely, giving up home prospects, long exile, dangerous climate, separation from family and friends—and seeing also what they have to meet—namely, an expensive style of living, necessitated by the climate and official position, home establishments to be kept up, &c.—though, I say, the salaries are not very handsome looking to all these things, yet no objection need be taken to them provided they represent what they originally represented—namely, sterling salaries at 2s. to the rupee. Now that these salaries represent less than two thirds of the original value they wholly fail, not only to be attractively high salaries, but actually to be sufficient for necessary expenses. It is, of course, a truism, well understood by all, that some three-fourths of an Indian official's salary is required for home expenses—*i. e.*, either for his wife at home, or for his children at school, or for himself on leave, or for stores and comforts imported from home. All these are gold expenses (absolutely unavoidable by a European gentleman in India); but, as his salary is in silver, it is reduced 38 per cent. when applied to these expenses, and hence disaster and ruin. Even the remaining one-fourth of his expenditure (spent in India on silver expenses) has considerably diminished in value of late years—but let that pass as inappreciable in comparison with his gold troubles. Before the depreciation of the rupee a man was able to meet all these expenses, but with no great margin left over (none whatever in the case of the uncovenanted services); it is obvious, therefore, that now he cannot nearly meet them. Here is a list of some of the resultant evils :—

1. Torturing anxiety how to make both ends meet.
2. Inferior work done by depressed and anxious men.
3. The wife if all cannot be sent home or even to the hills.
4. Children cannot receive the education their father is entitled to expect for them; perhaps even cannot be sent to England at all.
5. Furlough cannot be taken (though urgently required to recruit health) not only because there are no savings to meet it but because furlough pay being only half-pay is further reduced one-third by exchange.
6. A man cannot retire (though worn out) when he has earned his pension but remains on—a bad bargain for Government.

These are some of the obvious results of salaries generally depreciated as they are now bellow an irreducible minimum. From these evils nine-tenths of the services in India are suffering to an agonising extent and England cannot shut her eyes to the ruin of those engaged in the arduous task of administering her greatest dependency. The matter is now come to a crisis and the burden is no longer tolerable. The services have long kept patient silence averse to agitation or without leisure for it, hoping against hope, trusting that Government would come to their assistance or that the currency would right itself, but the trouble is now so acute and intolerable that the time for hope and expectation is past and that for action come. The first action taken was to join in the currency reform movement, but it has since become generally obvious that working for currency reform is quite insufficient. Currency reform might still leave the rupee (though stable) a very low rate, and at the best the currency cannot be reformed for a long time to come. Moreover it is seen to be a mistake to mix up service grievances which are certain and obvious with currency difficulties which are vague and debatable. Hence the Services are taking separate action to obtain redress.

As a few figures may bring home to the uninitiated the magnitude of the trouble I give here an approximate estimate of the personal loss I have sustained calculating the rupee at 2s. the rate prevaling when I joined the service :—1872 20l.; 1873 20l.; 1874 30l.; 1875 50l.; 1876 60l.; 1877, 80l.; 1878 60l.; 1879 60l.; 1880 and 1881 nil (owing to special pay on leave); 1882 100l.; 1883 80l.; 1884 80l.; 1885 80l.; 1886 200l.; 1887 300l.; 1888 and 1889 400l.; 1890 600l.; 1891 800l.; 1892 900l.; (calculating at the same rate to the end of the year; total—3,950l. or say 4,000l.

The above is calculated on my whole salary; if the calculation be applied to only three-fourths which is shown to be the usual amount spent for gold debts that will give about 3,000l. loss. Imagine what this loss and 900l. of it in one year! means to a hard-worked, exiled official in a burning and deadly climate. If anything is done for us—and surely some redress will come—it will not be enough to give us better terms in future, but, as the *Saturday Review* implies, we should be compensated, in part or whole for past losses—losses which we can never otherwise make good, and which, if not recouped, will land many in debt at the end of long and arduous service in India, instead of having a little well-earned nest-egg put by to enable them to settle down comfortably at home, as was the legitimate aspiration, at least of those who devoted their lives to India before the rupee began its disastrous decline.

On the subject of the above letter the *Globe* comments as follows :—

But while there can be no question about the genuineness of the grievance, or the pressing need of remedial measures, the committee of experts will find it anything but an easy labour to bring contentment to these hardly-used servants of the State. A weekly contemporary lately went so far as to claim, not only that higher pay should be given to the Civil Service and to the Army for the future, but that they should be fully compensated for past losses. This somewhat absurd demand receives endorsement to-day from an "Indian Official" in a letter to the *Times*, who shows that in his case the amount of such compensation would stretch to 3,000l. We do not for a moment dispute the abstract justice of the claim, but where is the money to come from? The economic resources of the Indian population would not bear the slightest increase of taxation; even as matters stand, the fiscal screw is applied almost to the breaking point. The opium revenue also seems like to shrink owing to the increased production of the drug in China, while all Indian financial reformers are of opinion that the salt duty, being mainly oppressive to the very poorest classes, should be abolished. Is there, then, any possibility of economising in expenditure? The committee will, no doubt, closely overhaul the home charges, because their reduction might have the happy effect of slightly raising the exchange value of the rupee. But we fear that very little, if any, relief will be obtained from that source, while the military expenditure of the Indian Government appears much more likely to increase than to diminish as Russia gets closer to the Afghan frontier. Here, then, is the crux of the whole position as regards the Service; how to compensate them for the loss on exchange and for the diminished purchasing power of the coin in which they are paid without either additional taxation or reduction of expenditure. Some relief would be afforded by abolishing the income tax, but how would the gap in the revenue be filled? One thing is certain; unless some remedy is discovered, the Indian Civil Service will not attract the best men from the Universities as it is now expected to do. They submit to long years of expatriation in an unhealthy climate in the belief that they will be able to live comfortably and put by considerable sums for their after lives in England. But no sooner do they land than they make acquaintance with stern realities which have no place in that pleasant dream.

"Atlas" says he continues to hear complaints about naval uniform. Officers are grumbling that they are not left alone. They believe this to be due to the outfitters, and that the result is that they have at once too much and too little change. Especially unpopular is the invidious distinction laid down in the order that "Flag-officers, captains, and officers of corseponding rank are at liberty to wear the undress tail-coat instead of the jacket." And why not portly and full-lined fleet-surgeons, fleet-engineers, and the like? It is 38 years ago since Dr. W. H. Russell wrote in reference to the military shell-jacket :—"A major of 18 stone in all the unprotected boldness of his school boy's attire, is an object too serious for laugther and too dignified for pity—girt in where he desires ease, and exposed where he requires covering, without pockets to put anything into and conscious that he is rather wondered at than admired." This, *mutatus mutandis*, is true of the naval mess jacket, than which no more unbecoming garment could be devised for fat officers on the wrong side of 40. "Flag-officers, captains, &c.," know this so well that they have taken good care to be protected against its compulsory use.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, London, Oct. 28.

Arrivals Reported.

Mr A T A Shaw, B C S	Maj F F R Burgess, ISC
Mr R Renny, B	Surg-Lt-Col R Caldecott, M D
Mr T P Gadsden, B	
Col H de P Rennick, ISC	

Granted Extension of Leave.

Mr E V Levinge, BCS, 6 mos	Capt R P S Barnett, Bo S C, 6 mos
Mr H G Sharp, BCS, 9 mos	Capt F M Drury, BSC, 3 mos
Mr M Leslie, B, 1 mo	Capt J A Gibbon, BSC, 17 days
Mr O V Yates, B C S, 6 mos	Lieut W A Oswald, MSC, 6 mos
Mr C E Ross, B, 14 days	Lieut F C Laing, BSC, 3 mos
Mr C M Sherman, M, 2 mos	Sub-Lt D F Vines, RIM, 2 mos
Mr F Fawcett, M, 6 mos	Bde-Surg Lt-Col H B Purves, BIMD, 2 mos
Lt-Col A G B Ternan, BSC, 6 mos	Serg-Maj K M Downie, MD, till April 1, 1893.
Maj F M Rundall, DSO, BSC, 3 mos	Surg-Capt H M Morris, B, 6 mos
Maj H A Abbott, BSC, 25 days	

Permitted to Return to Duty.

Mr H G Herron, BCS	Lt A Wallace Dunlop, BSC
Mr G B Reynolds, B	Lt C C Renton, BSC
Mr R A Molloy, B	Lt P W Drake Brockman, BSC
Mr L S J Brodrick, B	Lt W K Scharlieb, BSC
Mr W Doderet, Bo C	Hony Lt C Ogley, Bo Com Dept
Mr E O Ozanne, Bo	Surg-Capt A W Dawson, B Med
Col W A Salmon, Bo SC	Surg-Capt J C Lamont, BSC
Col A Chaplin, M Infy	
Capt C P Campbell, CJI	
Capt R H Light, Bo Inf	
Capt T G Atkinson, BSC	
Lt W E Brett, MSC	
Lt J F T Whyte, BSC	

India Office, Oct. 21.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.—Lt P C E Lockhart, from the West India Regt., dated Nov. 14 1890, but to rank from June 5, 1889; Lt C H C Grace, from the Middlesex Regt, dated Oct 29, 1890, but to rank from March 19, 1890; Lt W Keyworth, from the South Staffordshire Regt, dated Nov 13, 1890, but to rank from June 25, 1890; Second Lt G A Strahan, from the Middlesex Regt; Second Lt F Copeland, from the Royal West Kent Regt; Second Lt W P Bannerman, from the Gloucestershire Regt; Lt F G C Humfrey, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, dated Nov 20, 1890, but to rank from Oct 31, 1890; Lt W C Anderson, from the Highland Light Infantry, dated May 4, 1891, but to rank from Nov 1, 1890; Second Lt R T Montresor, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry; Second Lt H P Ainslie, from the North 2nd Staffordshire Regt; Second Lt E Tennant, from the Royal Lancaster Regt; Second Lt R M Barff, from the West Yorkshire Regt; Second Lt P Holland-Pryor, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards; Second Lt C B Thornhill, from the Royal Artillery; and Second Lt A R Nethersole, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

Indian Staff Corps—Lt-Cols E C Elliston and T J Bailey; and Maj R H Daniell.

Bengal Infantry.—Col W I Bax.

Madras Unattached List.—Col J Kelly.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surg Lt-Col E Mulvany and Surg Maj G A Cones.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surg-Col W E Cates.

The Queen has also approved of the name of the undermentioned officer being struck out of the Army List, he having been unable to take up his appointment :—Surg-Capt A T Brown, Madras Medical Establishment.

The following appointments have been made in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—Lt-Col P J Maitland, I S C, Second Deputy Secretary, to be First Deputy Secretary, vice Col A C Toker, C B; Col M J King-Harman, I S C, to be 2nd Depy Secy, vice Lieut-Col Maitland.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Bengal Army :—Capt E D J O'Brien, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Capt Allen, East Kent Regt, appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

The appointment of Lt H G Holmes, Yorkshire Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, notified in the "London Gazette" of July 19, 1892, is cancelled, that officer having been appointed to officiate only.

Erratum.

Capt E F H M'Swiney, whose appointment to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department was notified in the "London Gazette" of Sept 16, should have been described as "D S O."

India Office, Oct. 25.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeon-Lts—Bengal: P B Haig, T W A Fullerton, R H Maddox, E V Hugo, H G Melville, A O Hubbard, C G R Scott, H A Smith, D R Green, G M'Iver C Smith, H M Earle and J G Hulbert. Madras: P C Gabbet and J L Macrae. Bombay: F E Swinton, S H Burnett and T Jackson.

THE UGANDA QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury has caused a letter to be written to a correspondent stating that the late Government "had not determined on the evacuation of Uganda," but, on the contrary, always contemplated retaining it, and never gave ground for the belief that it would be evacuated by Great Britain. It is added that the question of the occupation by the Chartered Company could not obviously be definitely entertained by Parliament until the report of the railway survey had been sent home.

At the meeting of the Chichester Diocesan Conference yesterday the programme of business was interrupted in order to allow Mr. Hannington, brother of the late Bishop of East Equatorial Africa, to propose the following resolution :—

That in the opinion of this Conference the withdrawal of British protection from Uganda would seriously hinder the progress of Christianity, crush civilisation, cause immediate war and bloodshed, lower our legitimate influence in Central Africa, destroy peaceful commerce, and revive and extend the slave trade with all its horrors and cruelties. The Chichester Diocesan Conference respectfully submits these considerations to her Majesty's Government in the hope that due weight will be allowed them in the decision of a question affecting no less the honour and character of Great Britain than the highest interests of the native tribes of Central Africa.

The Bishop of Chichester, in putting the resolution, said the annual cost of keeping up the British Protectorate was but £40,000, or about the cost of a single picture in the National Gallery. The resolution was carried unanimously, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the Foreign Secretary.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Oct. 25.

1st Life Guards.—Capt the Hon. A. W. Trevor Hill, to be Maj, vice R. C. Turner, retired; Lt. the Hon. C E Bingham, from 2nd Life Guards, to be Capt, vice the Hon. A. W. Hill Trevor; the surname of Second Lt C. R.E. Radclyffe is as now, and not as previously described.

2nd Life Guards—Capt. H French to be Adjt., vice Lt. the Hon. C. E. Bingham, promoted into 1st Life Guards.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lt. L H M Gavin resigns his Commission.

17th Lancers.—Lt. E. D. Miller resigns his Commission.

19th Hussars.—Lt R M Ross Johnson resigns his Commission.

Line Battalions.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Lt. E. C. Creagh is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Supernumery Lt. D. H. Barker to be Lt., vice E. C. Creagh.

Staff.—Brevet Lt.-Col E. R Elles, from Maj, Royal Artillery, to be Assist. Qmr.-Gen at Head-quarters in India (Inntelligence Branch), and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army; Col R Alexander from Lt.-Col, Royal Artillery, to be a Col. on the Staff for Royal Artillery in India, and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army; Maj H. T. W. Allatt, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be a Deputy Asst. Adjt-Gen for Instruction, vice Maj W W C Verner, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, November 12.

10 p.m.	76·3

SUNDAY, November 13.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	83·7

An action was brought in the Queen's Bench Division on Oct. 25, by the London and Universal Bank, Charing Cross, against Mr. Harold H. J. Baring and others to recover £1,440 on a bill of exchange. The plaintiffs discounted the bill on the representation of one of the defendants named McMahon that it had been given by Baring in payment of the purchase of certain horses, whereas the evidence of the defendant showed that it was the result of a game of baccarat at a club. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

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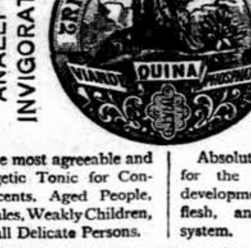
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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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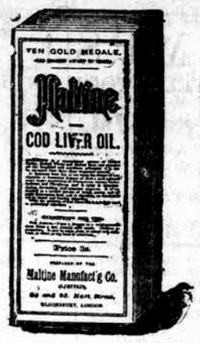
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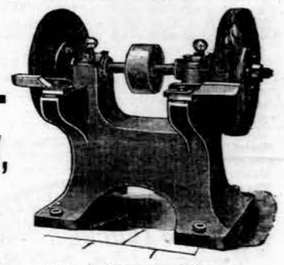
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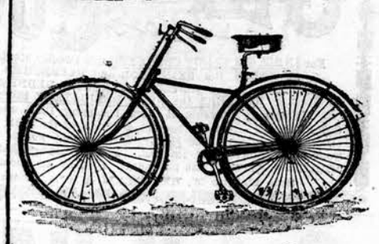
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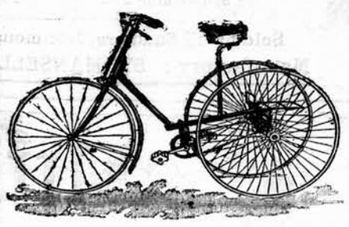
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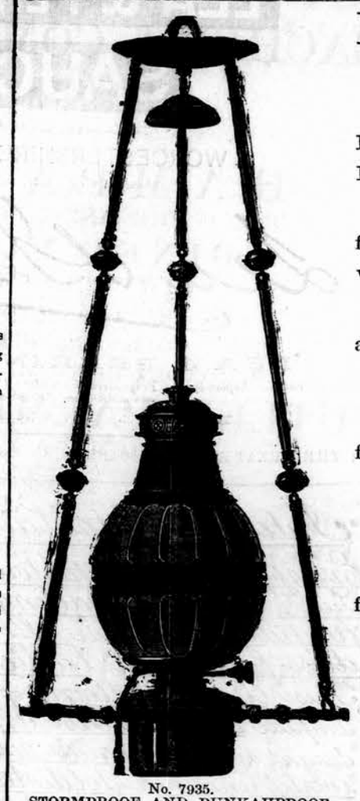
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